Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor. **LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1836.** **No. 16. Vol. 51**

PRINTED WEEKLY
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,
[*Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.*]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand. Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

For one year in advance		$2 50
" Six months	do	1 50
" Three months	do	1 00
If not paid at the end of 6 months		? 00
" within the year		3 50

No paper will be discontinued until al arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

☞Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be *post paid*, or they *will not be taken out of the office.*

ADVERTISING.

For 1 square or less 1 or 3 insertions				$1 00
Do	do	do	3 months	3 00
Do	do	do	6 months	5 00
Do	do	do	12 months	10 00

Longer ones in proporton. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

REMOVAL.
CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has REMOVED his *CABINET SHOP* and Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

VANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-tf

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

LIFE of Sir James McIntosh, 2 vols
Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Allen
Poetry of Life, 2 vols
Theulston Tales, 2 vols
Paul Pry's Comic Sketch Book
The Partisan, 2 vols
The South West, by a Yankee
Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine
Miss Sedgwick's Tales and Sketches
Rambler in North America
Letters from the South, by Paulding
Hall on the loss of Blood
Dwight's Theology
Beauty of Female Holiness
Chronicles of Gotham
Rose Hill, or tale of the Old Dominion
Remarks on Homopathy
Clark on Consumption
Gerhard on diseases of the Chest
Good's Study of Medicine; new ed.
McIntosh's Practice; new ed.
Beck's Medical Jurisprudence
Dr. Coit's Bible
English Annual
Young Ladies' Book
Young Artist.—Magnolia
Oriental Annual
Language of Flowers—and some others.

CHR. WALLACE.

Cheapside, Lex. Ky. Jan 22, 1836 3-tf

FAYETTE COUNTY—To-wit.

TAKEN UP by Hallet M. Winslow, living in Lexington *chesnut sorrel Horse*, about 15½ hands high, six years old, a small star in the forehead, two or three small white spots on the neck near the left shoulder, and a small white spot on the inside of the right arm near the breast; no brands or other marks perceivable. Appraised by John Love and John Ingles to thirty-five dollars, before me this 9th day of February, 1826,

JAMES L. HICKMAN, J. P.

A Copy Att. J. C. RODES, clk.
by WALLER RODES, D. C.

NEW FURNITURE
WARE ROOM.

THE undersigned, from Cincinnati, having located themselves in Lexington, respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity to the examination of a small assortment of their manufacture now on hand. A general assortment of all articles in their line, will be kept, and of as good materials as can be procured. Of the quality of their work, they deem it unnecessary to say much, preferring that their friends should call and examine for themselves.

☞They are prepared to attend to Funeral calls.

An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PIANO FORTES.

☞VENEERS for sale.

THOS. W. POWELL,
HORACE E. DIMICK,

Jordan's Row, 5th door from Main st.

Lexington, March 26, 1836—12-tf

FOR SALE.

THE residence of the subscriber is offered for sale. It is pleasantly situated on the Curd's road, just within the limits of the city of Lexington, containing about 45 acres, with a new

BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

Fifty by thirty-three feet; five rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and four rooms above stairs; a new Brick Kitchen; Brick Meat-house and Dairy, &c.; a well of never-failing Water, equal, if not superior in quality, to any in the city, and situated within 15 feet of the House.—Any person wishing to buy can have an opportunity of doing so, by early application to the subscriber. Possession will be given by the 15th of April, if sold before that day; if not, on the 1st of September next.

JAS. L. HICKMAN.

March 23, 1836. 12 tf

RENOVATING, SCOURING AND TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for RENOVATING, SCOURING and TAILORING BUSINESS, on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. He assures those who may feel disposed to patronize him, that he will spare no pains to give satisfaction in all cases. His work will be done in the very best manner, and on the lowest terms.

JOHN FISHER.

Lex. March 26, 1836.--12-1m

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, on the 1st of April, 1836, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	
Adams J H	Akin Saml
Anderson Tho or Heirs	Atkins Lewis
Anderson Robt	Atkins A S
Anderson A G	Aikin Joseph
Anderson Wm	Allison L B
Anderson G W esq	Apothecary Tho
Andrews Benj	Abbot Rufus
Annestead P H 4	Argobright John
Allen John	Armstrong Andw H
Alden David C	Armstrong A W Dr
Addison John 2	
B	
Brant Robt	Back A J
Barclay Hugh	Back J esq
Barton Chris	Barbee Jos J 2
Bleaksley Henry	Blair Chas H
Bealert Catharine	Bayles Jesse 3
Bartlett Edw esq	Bradley S W & co 7
Berryman Maria E mrs.	Bradley B C
care Rev N G Berryman	Bradley Lucy mrs
Beckner Martha J miss	Bradley Richard
Baily Wm	Bradley R N
Baker John 2	Bender Saml Dr
Baker David 2	Bristow Geo jun
Bell James	Biard Ann T miss
Bell Susan mrs	Broady mr
Barnes L	Bouren Oscar
Barnes Alfred	Brooking Roger K 3
Bosworth Nath	Bruce Constantine
Bouren D	Bruce W W col
Bowman Mary A H miss	Burrows Nath jun 2
Brown Geo jun	Burch Hensen
Brown Geo W esq	Butler Tho B esq
Brown Caleb	Burbridge Sidney
Brown John P W esq	Faunt Wm esq, care S Burbridge
Brown Jas or heirs 2	Bryant Nicholas
Boone Saml	Byrnes Elizabeth miss
Brooks Jeremiah V	Boulware E J R miss
Bowers Dealyan	Boulware John 2
Bodey Tho	Burns R C Rev
Bohannen Eliza H mrs	
C	
Crawford Jane miss 2	Cook Tho C 2
Clark James G	Cooke Saml M D
Clark Geo W	Coons Geo W Rev care Rev N H Hall
Campbell Arch	Coons Hester A miss
Campbell Eliza miss	Coons Christiana miss
Campbell Baryilla P	Cooper Jane mrs
Cravens Wm	Connelly John
Craig John	Colley C C
Craig Chas F	Conner Francis
Cassell John T Dr	Cossey Robert
Carr John care B Steer	Cotton Geo Y
Clark John esq	Conner Mahlon
Carter Dean	Corn Abraham
Carter James esq	Cotes Levant B M D
Cane J	Collihan O W Rev
Crane Jeremiah V	Coffee J M
Clay M L mrs	Cowgal Geo 2
Casey John	Churnside John
Cavan John	Cullen Edmund care R Gray
Causey Robert	Curde Clayton esq
Calvert Bryant	Grender
Cantrill Joseph esq	Curd Wm P
Cramshaw Benj	Cunningham Tho L
Cabell John N	Crystal James E
Cling or Clingman Wm	
Chinn Agness B miss	
D	
Davis Leonard 2	Dougherty Wm 2
Davis Arthur 2	Downing John Ann miss
Davis Jarrard	Downing John
Davis John Sandersville	Downing Hannah miss
Davis J A	Downing Saml
Day and Harris Drs	Downing Wm or Jas
Daniel R J Rev	Donely Mathew
Darnell Jacob	Drury John
Darne Evlina mrs	Dubler Wm
Drake Simon	Duvall James
Dennis Benj	Duvall Tho S
Delany S D Dr	Dunlop John esq
Diggins Toney	Dunlop Geo W esq
Dickson John	
E	
Ellis Wm E Dr 3	Eidson John
Ellis Walter jun	Elgin Hezekiah S
Ellis Robert	Elgin mr
Ellis Hezekiah jun esq	Ewing Amanda miss 2
Edwards Wm or E Nix	Embig Jacob
Enniss John	
F	
Falkner Nelson	Finnell L N
Farrar Hugh	Fitzgerald John M
Farmer Willis H esq	Finiston G
Frazier Geo P	Fisher John H wagoner
Faulconer Harriet	Fisher John or Jas Todd
Ferguson W J	Fisher Geo D Dr
Ferguson James	Foster Robert J
Fisher John	Fox Chas Jas
Frierson James Dr 3	Ford Danl
G	
Granberry F	George Joseph
Gardner Francis capt	George Wm & co messrs
Gatewood Mary miss	Greene J S Mrs
Gray Wm	Gentry W H
Gray John capt	Giltnor John
Gray R for mrs Steele	Griffin John Dr
Grant Nancy L mrs	Griffith Benj
Gaunt Mary mrs	Gillespie Perry & co
Graves Benj F	Gibson John
Glassford Saml	Gordon Thomas
Gates Tho E	Goreham Chas esq
George Chas D	Goode mr or Hunter
H	
Hawkins Tho T T	Hill A S Dr
Hawkins Katharine V	Hillox James 2
Hawkins Mary miss	Hicklin Manson esq
Harrison James 2	Higbee James 2
Harris William	Higgins Wm
Harris James C Dr	Hill Mary mrs. or mrs Jane Campbell
Harris Henry	Horton Elvira miss 2
Harris B G	Hodnett Wesley F Dr
Hall T B	Holmes Wm
Hall Lucretia (colored)	Holdin Samuel
Hancock Gabrilla mrs care mrs Hancock	Halley Wade H 2
Happy James	Heneley Saml
Hager Alston L	Houting Francis
Hager Upton	Hogan James Dr
Hart Precilla miss	Hough Mich or C Dunbar
Hardesty Wm	Hoskins Robt
Halderman J Dr	Hosmer mr Rev
Hartin George	Hough Alfred F
Hall Fielden	Hodge D C M
Haskins Edw B	Howard Nancy miss
Hann Alex R	Hutsons Geo F
Haydenfield S	Hughes David
Hatcher John H	Hurst Elizabeth miss
Harp George	Hunt Dudley esq
Henry John 2	Huchison John Dr
Henry Jesse	Hustor Saml
Henderson Wm D	Hughs James
Heannon John Rev 2	Hunter Robt L Dr
Heady Allen	Hunter Tho
Henley Eliza mrs care of Richard Patterson	Hughs David W 3
Husett Richard	Humphreys Elizabeth L
J	
Irvin Abm D maj	Johnson R M & N
Jackson Juliet U	Jones Sarah mrs
Josselyn Robt esq	Jones John
Johnson Peter	Jones Richard
Johnson Joseph	Jones M A E miss
K	
Kellogg John A 7	Keys Adam R
Kennedy M esq	Kirkwood John 2
Keith Jas M	Kirkpatrick Robert
Kent James	Knight W T Dr
Kerley J M	King A Dr 3
Ketley Philip mrs	Knox Benj
Kenet Tomus	
L	
Lafon John U Dr 2	Legrand Edw M
Lafon John	Lindsey James esq
Laffoon James	Linsow G C
Laffoon L B	Lister Wm
Laiawn Doctor	Lightner Saml
Lake Abraham	Lins John
Lawell Peter	Lowry N 2
Laird Robert	Low James & co
Lawrence John W	Logan Alexander
Lewis T D M D	Loyd Wm
Levin Lewis C	Lens John
Levin Julia A M mrs	Louis Saml
Lee Richd H	Loward A
Lern Mines	Long John
Letcher W capt	Lowman Thomas
Lenoir Whitman H	
M	
Marshall Saml V Rev 4	Miller Abraham
Mathews Caleb M	Miller Levy
Mathews Samuel	Milliken Alfred Dr
Martin Saml	Mitchell James
Martin John	Moore Wm H
Manuel Elizabeth	Moore Margaret M mrs
Masterson & Calahan 2	Moore Eleanor miss
Mallory Garland A	Moore Franklin R Dr
Marsh Malinda Ann	Morris C V 2
Marill Wm	Morrison G E
Medcalf Wm esq	Morrison mr
Mezzer David	Morton Wm
Merrill Wm S	Murry David (printer)
Meritt Rebecca miss	Murry James
Merchant Tho M	Murry Isaac
Miller Isaac R 3	Murphy Jno
Miller Isaac	Myers John
Miller Joseph E	Murphy Hannah miss
Mc	
McFarland John B	McCrosky Martha miss
McFarland Saml	McCormick James
McCall Amhert P	McConnell Margaret or
McCallie F T	McConnell James
McCann Neal	McDonnald Silas 2
McCarton Peter	McDowell Susan S mrs
McClane Wm D	McDowell Sarah J miss
McLean Robert Dr	Besk Wm (colored) care col Jas McDowell
Megee Dean	McDowell James col
McMickin Wm	McDowell John
McKnight David	McClure John 3
McMinn S N Dr	
McCristal James	
N	
Neet Geo	Noulin Elias T 3
Neel Sidney	Noel Richard
Newberry Wm H	Nourse Mary C miss care miss Susan Cook
Nettleton Wm L 2	Norris Benj
Nettleton Henry 2	
O	
Ogden John C 2	Overton Wm
Offutt Joseph	Osborn M S Dr
Offutt Saml R	Osborn Katharine A
Offutt Alfred D	Osborn M S esq
Offutt Otho 3	Owings Tho D
O'Conner James 2	O'Neal Lewis
Otts W B 5	Oldham mr
Omen Sarah miss	
P	
Printers' Society	Payton mr
President and Directors of the Lexington and Georgetown Turnpike Company	Parfett John
	Page W H
	Parrisot Josephine
	Patterson Robt C
Paschal Z M 2	Price James H
Payne Edward	Price Mary Ann miss
Paine Thomas	Price Mary W mrs
Paine Silas	Price Willis esq
Paine J W Dr	Pinkney Chas E 2
Parrott Henry	Phillips Wiet
Petty Ransdale	Pitman Tho L
Preston Benj F	Pollock Alfred B esq
Perry Geo	Potter Elizabeth mrs or
Palmer John R esq 5	Potter Chas
Parker Catherine mrs	Purkint Wm
Payton George	Pulleu Wm esq
R	
Quarrier G B esq 2	Rogers John 2
Ray Sarah mrs	Robards Andw W
Raid Saml	Robbards Thoma
Ramer Levi B	Russell John care of mr Hughes
Reid Joseph B Dr	Robison Jas care J Biggs
Reynolds John L	Robertson John
Reynolds John	Roush Rebecca
Reynolds Tho	Riddle Wm esq
Reynolds Eliza A mrs	Rice John
Redford Wm R	Rice Michl
Riley Wm	Russell Hezekiah
Riley James	Russell Hannah E mrs
Rodgers John T esq 2	
Rodgers Wm P 2	
S	
Shackelford S M miss	Smith Joshua 3
Shackelford Wm S	Smith David 2
Stanhope Wm Esq	Smith Taben
Sanders Nathaniel H	Smith Louisa miss
Sanders Jane mrs 2	Smith Francis E miss
Samuel James M	Smith Joseph Esq
Spates Robert	Smith Samuel
Sharp Rily P	Smith W. John
Stansfield James	Sinclair George
Slatin Arthur	Singleton W G Esq
Sheppard H H Dr	Skipwith R S Esq
Shepherd John	Shipp Dudley
Shepard Alexander	Shirley Embley P
Searcy, James Dr 2	Shields Maryann
Stewart Wm P	Sidener George P.
Stewert John Esq	Stivers Rozelle P.
Stephens Samuel	Simpson Jno G 2
Stephenson Susan miss	Simpson Wm 2
Stevens Sydney S.	Simpson Catherine miss
Stevents Lucinda miss	Simpson Sarah miss
Sterling J F	Sullevan James S. Esq 2
Steers Lucy	Sullivan Mary mrs
Smedley Morgan	Stubbles Matilda
Shelly John	Stubbs Wm
Stone Garred M	Shuff P L Dr
Stone John	Shuter Charles Dr
Stone Micajah	Suthards Ira mrs
Scott James C Esq	Sutcliffe John
Scott James 2	Sylvigs Adam
Schooler R D	Smith John B 3
Snowden Joseph L	Smithers Nancy
Shackelford G B	
T	
Taylor Parker	Thompson Wm
Taylor James Gen	Thomson Letitia B miss
Taylor Lewis C	Thompson Kath mrs
Taylor L John	Tompkins Mary A mrs
Taylor John	Thomas Jacob
Taul Samuel	Todd Thomas J
Taukleslie Nancy mrs	Tobbert Leonidas B
Tebbs T C	Turner N W
Terry Stephen P	Turner Seyburn &co
Trinum Levi	Tyers James
Thompson Nelson	Thompson Jas H Esq
Thompson John F	
U	
Underwood Joshua 2	
V	
Vinson Mr	Vaughn Edward M
Valley Francis	Vaughn Cornilias
Vance Paterick	John Tooly care of Wm Vance
Vaughan Jane miss	
W	
Warfield Harriet	Wood Susanna B mrs
Wallace Geo N	Woode Forence
Waller Jno L	Wood Ann
Watson E Mrs (formerly mrs Cobbs)	Wood Lenoa miss
	Walrond Wm
Wason John	Worland Isaballa C miss
Watkis Judith G	Woolfolk Louyel D esq
Warble Jacob	Woodson Saml
Warin Jessey	White Hugh Gen
Weber John	Whit Rebecca mrs
West Wm W 2	Whittingham C 3
Welsh Joseph L	Whitehead W.
Wheeler G N 2	Withro Eliza miss
Wheeler Harriet miss	Wingate Joseph
White James V	Williams Lewis
White Jame 9	Williams Wm
White Robert Dr 2	Winn John C
Wilson R S.	Will Lewis
Wilson Martha L mrs	Wilson John C Dr 3
Wilce Eliza mrs	Wilson John
Wood H B 3	Wilson Thomas
Wood John M D	Woodword Francis
Wood Joseph	
Y	
York John	Young Mary D miss
Young M D Mrs	Yates Wm

April 1 1836

JOSEPH FICKLIN, P. M.

☞Persons calling for any of the above letters will please to mention that they are advertised.

SIR LOVELL,

Twelve years old this grass—a beautiful blood bay, black mane and tail,

BY DUROC.

PEDIGREE.

THIS distinguished racer was bred by Samuel Purdy Esq. of New York and foaled in May, 1824; he was got by Duroc, sire of Eclipse: his dam by the imported horse Light Infantry, his grandam by old Messenger, his great grandam by Bashaw, his g. g. grandam by True Britton, his g. g. g. grandam y Sterling.

PERFORMANCE.

On the Union Course, L. I., when 3 years old, SIR LOVELL ran a match against a Dinwiddie Colt of C. R. Colden's, three mile heats, and won, distancing his antagonist:—when 4 years old he won the two mile sweepstake, over the Union Course, L. I. beating five good horses. In the fall of the same year he was trained again, and ran or the $200 purse, two mile heats, over the Poughkeepsie course, which he won with ease, beating Hotspur, Timoleon, and a number of other celebrated horses. The night following, his groom foundered him—notwithstanding, on the last day of the same month, (October) he won a sweepstake, 3 mile heats, over the New Market Course, L. I., beating Grey Roman (out of Ariel's dam) and many others. In the winter following, he was sold to a gentleman of Pennsylvania, and was to be delivered to him on the 1st of April, in covering condition—the contract not having been made good on the part of the purchaser, he was again put in training and commenced walking. On the 6th of April, at the time he commenced training, he was very fleshy—notwithstanding, on the 12th day of May following, he was entered for the $400 purse, three mile heats, which he won with ease, carrying 122lbs. beating the famous mare Ariel, Bachelor and Yankee Maid--time, first heat 5m. 47s.--second heat, 5m. 53s. Taking into consideration the very short time he had been in training (five weeks) this race was considered as one of the best ever run on Long Island, and at once stamped SIR LOVELL as a first rate race horse. In the ensuing week, he ran with Ariel for the $500 purse, four mile heats, at Poughkeepsie, where he won the first heat in great time, 7m. 50s. considering the state of the course, which was very heavy—the second heat he led the mare three and three quarter miles, when she passed him and won the heat—he was then withdrawn. There was no jockeying at the time; it was owing to his want of sufficient training that he lost the race. Two days afterwards, over the same course, he took the $200 purse—two mile heats—beating Lady Hunter, Maryland Eclipse, and Malton—time, first heat 3m. 51s., carrying 121lbs. This is great time, considering Lovell run eight miles two days previous, but it was soon forgotten in his superior and almost unequalled time, time of the second heat--which was contested inch by inch in the most spirited style by Sir Lovell and Lady Hunter, and won by Lovell in 3m. 46s.—When it is known that the course is eight feet over a mile, and that the horses carried six-year-old weights, this heat will doubtless be recorded as one of the quickest in the annals of racing. In the following week, he ran a Match Race of two mile heats, over the Union Course, L. I., for $6,000, with the well known mare Ironette, in which he won the first heat in 3m. 45s. and in the next, distanced his opponents in 3m. 45s. Thus running four races in the short space of two weeks and only losing a single heat--further comment is unnecessary.

Puffing has become so common with persons who have horses, that I deem it a disgrace to a good horse to say more than what is recorded in the Sporting Registers concerning them, for which, as to SIR LOVELL, the public is referred. Lovell will stand at my stables on the Tates' creek road in Jessamine county, 8 miles from Lexington and five from Nicholasville. Owing to the great number of horses in Kentucky, Lovell will be let to mares at the reduced price of 30 dollars, which can be discharged by 25 dollars if paid in the season. The season will commence on the 10th of March, and end the 1st of July. All possible care taken with Mares from a distance, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Good pasturage, and grain fed at a small price.

P. E. TODHUNTER

Jessamine County, Jan. 30, 1836—5-t1stJune.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,

LEXINGTON, March 23d, 1836.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, in conformity to the provisions of the Charter, will be held at their Banking house in the city of Lexington, on the *Second Day of May next*, being the first Monday, at which time and place, nine Directors on the part of the Stockholders, will be elected to serve the ensuing year. Hour of meeting 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Board,
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.

March 26, 1836. 12 td

NORTHERN BANK KENTUCKY,

LEXINGTON, March 22d, 1836.

THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that the fifth Instalment of ten dollars on each Share, is required to be paid on the 27th day of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.

March 26.--12-td

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

SALADIN.

Now is the day and now is the hour,
See approach *proud blooded* power.

SALADIN will stand the present season at our stable in Richmond, at TEN DOLLARS the season, if paid within the season—if not, TWELVE DOLLARS, and FIFTEEN DOLLARS to insure a foal—Mares that may prove to be not in foal, will be let to him the following season gratis. The season is now opened and will close the first of July.

BENJAMIN MILNER,
BENJ. R. JENKINS.

April 12, 1836.

PEDIGREE.

SALADIN was got by Director, his dam, Membrino, by Gallatin, grandam by Pegassus, great grandam by Col. Symms' Wildair, Gallatin was got by the imported Bedford, his dam the old imported Membrino. Pegassus was an imported horse got by the English Eclipse, and came out of the dam of Tabitha, who was the dam of Castianira, who was the dam of Sir Archie. Wildair was by the imported Fearnought, his dam by Jolly Roger, out of the imported Kitty Fisher.—Jolly Roger by Round Head, who was by Flying Childers. The dam of Jolly Roger by Partner. Flying Childers by the Darley Arabian, out of Betsy Leeds.—Kitty Fisher was by Cade, her dam by the Cullen Arabian out of the famous mare Bald Charlotte. Fearnought was by old Regulus, Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian. Fearnought was out of Silvertail.

Director was got by Sir Archie, his dam Meretrix by Magog, grandam Clarissa by the imported Shark, great grandam Rosetta by the imported Centinel.

Magog was got by Chanticleer, his dam Camilla by Wildair, the best son of old Fearnought, Chanticleer by the imported Wildair, who was reshipped to England on account of his superior merit. The dam of Chanticleer by the imported pantaloon. The grandam of Magog by the imported horse Obscurity, his great grandam by Claudius. Obscurity by O' Kelly's Eclipse. Claudius by the imported Janus, Janus by Janus, who was by the Gopolphin Arabian.

DESCRIPTION.

This description of any thing, which is uncommon, is a matter of much difficulty. It is not easy to give a full and accurate description, whether the object to be described, be animate or inanimate and when *strict justice* requires the superlative degree, the task is hopeless. We must content ourselves, under existing circumstances, with merely an outline of the appearance of this noble animal. His color is of a rich chesnut—having no white about him except a star and snip—his size is commanding, being full sixteen hands—his carriage proud, lofty, and elevated with the consciousness of superior blood and power. He possesses every point indispensably necessary for the turf, saddle, or harness horse. In the most material parts, the most inattentive observer will discover that Saladin stands "proudly pre-eminent"—in the midst of his distinguished competitors. *Through the shoulders and around the heart he stands in front, without a rival.* His withers, express to the rider, the most emphatic assurance of his perfect security against a stumble or fall. His bones are large--his limbs firm--his hoof hard and flinty—his coat as fine and soft as velvet—his neck rises admirably out of his withers, with a graceful curve to the pole. His head is precisely of that marked character and expression, which if nothing else were seen, would announce to the beholder, that its possessor belonged to the—*blood royal.*

SALADIN was injured by the distemper in his wind when a two year old and no doubt is entertained but for that circumstance, he would have taken his stand high in the racing calendar. Such is the opinion of the gentleman who trained him, and he is a most competent judge. In looking back through the long line of his fine, distinguished, and noble blooded ancestry, there is not a single drop or cross, of which Saladin should be ashamed, and in his own progeny there is every thing to make him proud and exult in the perpetuation through him of the exalted character of his noble progenitors. His colts which have been tried, have proven themselves the finest runners of the day, and are sustaining with unequalled success the character of their descent. See Turf Register, p. 93, vol. 7.

BENJAMIN MILNER,
15-4t BENJ. R. JENKINS.

MAYES & BLANCHARD.

JUDGE MAYES & HORACE F. BLANCHARD, having associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, in the Fayette Circuit Court, will attend to all business entrusted to their care with zeal and promptitude.

Lexington, March 4, 1836--9-tf

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

MAMMOTH WARRIOR.

I HAVE not sold Warrior. I beg leave to caution the public against false rumors, in relation to him, during the year. If any change takes place in his health, or abilities, (which have never been defective in his life,) I will notify the public through the newspapers forthwith He will remain during the present season, at his old stand, near Winchester. The price will be $35 the season, or $52 to insure Jennetts. Pasturage gratis.

WARRIOR is the largest Jack, (full 15 hands high, and equally large all over,) and has proved himself to be the surest and best breeder now known in the world. His colts have more than justified public expectation, not only in size, but in form.

I sold a lot of his mule colts, at weaning time, last fall, to Col. Wm. Myers, of Garrard County for $110 each, cash in hand, and others at the same price. Not one of his Jack colts now one year old, can be bought for $500. The sum of $1500 has been offered for either of two, and $1000 for several others. Does not this justify the price at which Warror stands?

P. B. HOCADAY.

Winchester, feb. 20. 1836--9-tf

ONE OR TWO APPRENTICES,

TO learn the Art of Printing, will be taken—boys between the ages of 14 and 16 would be preferred. Lexington, March 5--9-tf.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HARRIS, DENTIST, informs the citizens of Lexington, that he has returned to the City, and may bo found at the PHŒNIX HOTEL, (Room No. 6) where he will be happy to receive the calls of such as may desire his professional services. He will remain in the city for a few weeks only. March 4, '36.--9-tf

BLACKSMITHING.

SIMEON SHY

INFORMS the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has purchased the entire stock, &c., of Mr. John R. Shaw, and will continue the above business at the old stand, on Short street opposite O. Keen, esq., where he will be happy to wait on all who will give him a call.

March 5, 1836--9-tf

FIRE BUCKETS!

AT a meeting of the President and Council of the City of Lexington, Feb. 16, 1836,

Resolved, That the President of the Council advertise in the several newspapers in the city, until the 1st day of May next, that the citizens of the city will be required to comply with the city ordinances, in furnishing their houses with Fire Buckets, by the first day of May next.

Resolved, That on the 1st day of May next, the Marshal and Day *Watchman* of the city shall commence visiting every house in the city, and make a return to the President of the Council, as early as possible, of the number of Fire Buckets which belong to each house in the city, which return shall be made from his own knowledge and from actual examination of the Buckets.

THOS. P. HART, *Prest.*

A copy--H. I. BODLEY, *Clk.* 9-t1stMay

CITY PROPERTY ON MAIN STREET.

THE President and Council of the City of Lexington, will receive and consider sealed proposals for leasing, at perpetual ground rent, or purchasing, the City Property on Main street, extending back to *Water* street. The property will be divided into five fronts on Main street, of 20 feet 6 inches each, and as many on *Water* street, and each running back 110 feet. Proposals may be for any number of these lots, extending through from street to street or only going back half way, as may suit the bidder. The proposals must be left with the Clerk of the City by the 15th day of March next.

M. C. JOHNSON,
J. B. JOHNSON,
J. ASHTON,

Feb 20, 1836--9-tds *Committee.*

NEW SPRING GOODS,
FOR 1836.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.

ARE now receiving at the old stand of J. Tilford, No. 49, Main street, a large and splendid stock of MERCHANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Shoes and Boots.

To which they invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Lex March 8, '36—10-tf

CHEAP

SIGN PAINTING.

In the neatest manner, and as cheap as any work of the kind in the conntry.

THE subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce opposite Mess. Postlethwaite and Brennan's, where those who please to favor him with their commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.

JOHN JONES.

N. B. The person to whom I lent, some two or three years since, the first volume of the "*Hand maid to the Arts*," will please return it. J. J.

BAGGING SHUTTLES for sale by J. J.

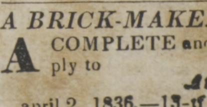
Lex. May 3d, 1834.—17—tf

A BRICK-MAKER TO BE HIRED

A COMPLETE and experienced hand. Apply to J. A. GIST,
At the Lexington Hotel.

april 2, 1836.—13-tf

MESSENGER DUROC.



WILL stand the ensuing season at my stables on the Lexington Association course. Particulars &c., made known in due time.

Pedigree in a concise form.

Messenger Duroc, by Duroc; dam Vincenta, by Messenger; Slender; Lath; Wildair; True Briton; Joseph Anderson's imported mare by Marske; Starling; Partner; Smiling Tom—Traveller's dam by Almanzor; Bay Bolton's sister by Grey Hautboy; Makeless; Brimmer; Diamond; Sister to the dam of old Merlin by Bustler.

JAMES SHY.

January 10, 1836—9-tf

GAZETTE.

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,

Martin Van Buren,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Richard M. Johnson,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,

Matthews Flournoy,

Of Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

Elijah Hise,

Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET

SENATORIAL ELECTORS,

THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene "

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st Dis. *Chittendon Lyon* of Caldwell.
2d " *F C Sharp*, of Christian.
3d *Jas. B. Donaldson*, of Warren.
4th *Rodes Garth*, of Wayne.
5th *Joseph Haskin*, of Mercer.
6th Gen. *Elias Barbee*, of Green.
7th *John Pope*, of Washington.
8th *Patrick H. Pope*, of Jefferson.
9th *Alexander Lackey*, of Floyd.
10th *Ben. Taylor*, of Fayette.
11th *Thomas Marshall*, of Lewis.
12th *Nicholas D. Coleman*, of Mason.
13th *Lewis Sanders, Sr.* of Gallatin.

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered by S. F. Austin of Texas, to a very large audience of Ladies and Gentlemen in the second Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 7th March, 1836.

(Concluded from our last.)

To return to the declaration of the 7th of November last, it will be observed that it is a total separation from Mexico—an absolute declaration of independence—in the event of the destruction of the federal compact or system, and the establishment of centralism. This event has taken place. The federal compact is dissolved, and a central or consolidated government is established. I therefore repeat that the present position of Texas is absolute independence:—a position in which we have been placed by the unconstitutional and revolutionary acts of the Mexican government. The people of Texas firmly adhered to the last moment, to the constitution which they and the whole nation had sworn to support.

The government of Mexico have not—the party now in power have overturned the constitutional government and violated their oaths—they have separated from their obligations, from their duty and from *the people of Texas*; and, consequently, they are the true rebels. So far from being grateful, as thay ought to be, to the people of Texas for having given value to that country, and for having adhered to their duty and constitutional obligations, the Mexicans charge us with these very acts as evidence of ingratitude. Men of judgment and impartiality must decide this point, and determine who has been, and now is ungrateful.

In order to make the position of Texas more clear to the world, a convention has been called to meet the first of March, and is no doubt now in session, for the express purpose of publishing a positive and unqualified declaration of independence and organizing a permanent government.

Under the declaration of 7th November, a provincial government has been organized, composed of an executive head or governor, a legislative council, and a judiciary. A regular army has been formed, which is now on the western frontiers prepared to repel an invasion should one be attempted. A naval force has been fitted out which is sufficient to protect our coast. We have met the invading force that entered Texas in October under Gen. Cos, and beaten him in every contest and skirmish, and driven every hostile soldier out of Texas. In San Antonio de Bexar he was entrenched in strong fortifications, defended by heavy cannon and a strong force of regular troops greatly superior to ours in number, which was of undisciplined militia without any experienced officer. This place was besieged by the militia of Texas. The enemy was driven into his works; his provisions cut off, and the spirits and energies of his soldiers worn down, with the loss of only one man to the Texans. and the place was then taken by storm. A son of Kentucky, a noble and brave spirit from this land of liberty and of chivalry, led the storm. He conquered, and died, as such a spirit wished to die, in the cause of liberty, and in the arms of victory.—Texas weeps for her Milam; Kentucky has cause to be proud of her son. His free spirit appeals to his countrymen to embark in the holy cause of libarty for which he died, and to avenge his death.

I pass to an examination of the resources of Texas. We consider them sufficient to effect and sustain our independence. We have one of the finest countries in the world, a soil surpassed by none for agriculture and pasturage, not even by the fairest portions of Kentucky—a climate that may be compared to Italy; within the cotton or sugar region, intersected by navigable rivers, and bounded by the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, on which there are several fine bays and harbors suitable for all the purposes of commerce—a population of about seventy thousand, which is rapidly increassing, and is generally composed of men of very reputable education and property, enterprising, bold and energetic, devotedly attached to liberty and their country, inured to the exercise of arms, and at all times ready to use them, and defend their homes inch by inch if necessary. The exportations of cotton are large. Sheep, cattle and hogs are very abundant and cheap. The revenue from importations and direct taxes will be considerable and rapidly increasing, the vacant lands are very extensive and valuable, and may be safely relied upon as a great source of revenue and as bounties to emigrants.

The credit of Texas is good, as is proven by the extensive loans already negotiated. The country and army are generally well supplied with arms and ammunition, and the organized force in February last in the field exceeded two thousand, and is rapidly increasing.—But besides these resources, we have one which ought not, and certainly will not fail us—*it is onr cause*—the cause of light and liberty, of religious toleration and pure religion. To suppose that such a cause will fail, when defended by Anglo-Saxon blood, by Americans, and on the limits, and at the very door of this free and philanthropic and magnanimous nation, would be calumny against republicanism and freedom, against a noble race, and against the philanthropic principles of the people of the United States. I therefore repeat that we consider our resources sufficient to effect our independence against the Mexicans, who are disorganized and enfeebled by revolutions, and almost destitute of funds or credit. Another interesting question which naturally occurs to every one is, what great benefits and advantages are to result to philanthropy and religion, or to the people of these United States from the emancipation of Texas? To this we reply, that ours is most truly and emphatically the cause of liberty, which is the cause of philanthropy, of religion, of mankind; for in its train follow freedom of conscience, pure morality, enterprise, the arts and sciences, all that is dear to the noble mind and the free, all that renders life precious. On this principle the Greeks and the Poles, and all others who have struggled for liberty, have received the sympathies or aid of the people of the United States; on this principle the liberal party in priest ridden Spain, is now receiving the aid of high minded and free born Englismen; on this same principle Texas expects to receive the sympathies and aid of their brethren, the people of the United States, and of the freemen of all nations. But the Greeks and the Poles are not parallel cases with ours—they are not the sons and daughters of Anglo-Americans. We are. We look to this happy land as to a fond mother from whose bosom we have imbibed those great principles of liberty which are now nerving us, although comparatively few in numbers and weak in resources, to contend against the whole Mexican nation in defence of our rights.

The emancipation of Texas will extend the principlss of self-government over a rich and neighboring country, and open a vast field there for enterprise, wealth, and happiness, and for those who wish to escape from the frozen blasts of a northern climate by removing to a more congenial one. It will promote and accelerate the march of the present age, for it will open a door through which a bright and constant stream of light and intelligence will flow from this great norther fountain over the benighted region of Mexico.

The nation of our continent will be regenerated; freedom of conscience and rational liberty will take root in that distant and, by nature, much favored land, which for ages past the upas banner of the inquisition, of intolerance, and of despotism has paralized, and sickened, and deadened every effort in favor of civil and religious liberty.

But apart from these great principles of philanthropy, and narrowing down this question to the contracted limits of cold and prudent political calculation, a view may be taken of it, which doubtless has not escaped the penetration of the sagacious and cautious politicians of the United States. It is the great importance of Americanizing Texas, by filling it with a population from this country who will harmonize in language, in political education, in common origin, in every thing, with their neighbors to the east and north. By this means Texas will become a great ontwork on the west to protect the outlet of this western world, the mouths of the Mississippi, as Alabama and Florida are on the east; and to keep far away from the southwestern frontier—the weakest and most vulnerable in the nation, all enemies who might make Texas a door for invasion, or use it as a theatre from which mistaken philanthropists, and wild fanatics might attempt a system of intervention in the domestic concerns of the South, which might lead to a servile war, or at least jeopardize the tranquility of Louisiana and the neighboring States.

This view of the subject is a very important one, so much so that a bare allusion to it is sufficient to direct the mind to the various interests and results, immediate and remote, that are involved.

To conclude, I have shown that our cause is just and righteous, that it is the great cause of mankind, and as such merits the approbation and moral support of this magnanimous and free people. That our object is independence as a new republic, or to become a State of these United States; that our resources are sufficient to sustain the principle we are defending; that the results will be the promotion of the great cause of liberty, of philanthropy and religion, and the protection of the great and important interest to the people of the United States.

With these claims to the approbation and moral support of the freo of all nations—the people of Texas have taken up arms in self-defence, and they submit their cause to the jupgment of an impartial world, and to the protection of a just and omnipotent God.

From Texas.—The Steamboat Mississippi, Capt. Birch, has arrived here from New Orleans having been absent only twenty-one days from this city. She brings us New Orleans papers of the 8th instant, containing intelligence three days in advance of the mail. From the N. O. Advertiser of that date, we take the following interesting article relative to late events in Texas. It is due to truth to state, that a passenger on the Mississippi brings information even more disastrous than that, which is here subjoined:

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The schooner Equity, Capt. Marston, which arrived last evening, from Brazoria, brings highly important, if not disastrous news. It appears that Matagorda had fallen into the hands of tho Mexicans, who had blown up the fortress of Goliad; but a ray of hope still hovers over the cause of freedom, inasmuch as the brave Col. Fanning, with his gallant comrades, amounting to only 300 men, fought his way through the whole Mexican army, and made good his retreat to the body of the Texian force, on the Colorado; who had mustered 5,000 strong, and were advancing to meet the inhuman and despotic foe, when a decisive battle was expected to take place. The Equity brings passengers a number of women and children, and several vessels had been detained for a similar purpose; for it seems as the Mexicans advance, they cruelly and indiscriminately slaughtered ALL over ten years of age. The whole Texian population were either in the field, preparing to contend for liberty, or die as became freemen. They feel the land of honorable death is theirs, then they are up to sacrifice life, or bequeath the blessings of liberty to posterity, even with the hope that their ignorant and savage foes may be the first to profit by that chiefest blessing of existence. Further reports state that Houston had a skirmish with Santa Anna, and the latter had been driven back.

Disagreeable as is the above news, candor obliges us to say that some passengers in the above schooner doubt the fact of Fanning's having succeeded in his glorious enterprize; and it is further observed, that the Texian force is deficient by 2000 of the number above stated. But all are agreed that the feeling was good, high spirited and sanguine as to the result, except as regards agonizing apprehensions for the wives and children of the soldiers. We still hope, for the cause of humanity, that the above information respecting the cruelty of the Mexicans may be exaggerated.

Other accounts state that Col. Fanning had, by orders of Gen. Houston, demolished the fort himself, and effected a safe retreat. These conflicting statements are, however, not calculated to benefit Texas, and should be cautiously put forward by those having the interest of the country at heart.

☞Col. Lewis, a Commissioner from Texas, has stated to us a fact, which, when known, will shew the people of the United States, that a portion of them, even now, are not secure from the machinations of Santa Anna, the Mexican butcher. A few weeks ago, Col. Manny, the commander of the U. S. garrison at Fort Jessup, situated about twenty miles from the Sabine, accidentally learned, that an influential Mexican, living nine or ten miles from that place, had received from Santa Anna an important communication. Col. M., suspecting mischief, and resolved to exercise the utmost vigilance, immediately sent out some three or four of the men under his command, who had the good fortune to obtain possession of the original letter in Santa Anna's own hand-writing, which they placed in the hands of their commander. The letter urged the Mexican to arouse the Indians in his vicinity against the Texians, and to promise them if necessary, the full possession of all the Texian lands after the extermination of the inhabitants. Another injunction was, that he should, by himself or through emissaries, excite the slaves of Louisiana to rise up and cut the throats of their masters, and then, under the promise of unlimited rewards, to join the Indians in laying waste the Texian country. Col. M., having read the letter, instantly despatched it to the Government of the United States at Washington. There can be no mistake as to these facts. Col. M. stated them in person to Geo. C. Childress, the Minister from the Texian Convention to Washington city, and Mr. Childress stated them to our informant, Col. Lewis.—*Louisville Journal.*

TEXAS.

The last mails from the South furnish us with some additional information on the subject of the late transactions in Texas. We expect to receive, in a day or two, a list of the names of the brave spirits, who were massacred at San Antonio. As yet, we have seen but eight or ten names, among which is that of a Mr. Cloud, of Kentucky, who is said to have been "a most intrepid soldier" and to have died "fighting like a wounded tiger." John M. Hays, of Nashville, is also among the fallen.

Calvin Henderson, Esq. writes from Washington, the capital of Texas, that he was in the Convention Hall when the mournful intelligence of the massacre arrived. One of the members instantly rose and made a most stirring and inflammatory appeal, and the whole assembly clenched their teeth and stamped the floor with rage. The first measure of the Convention was to order a draft of two-thirds of the population, confiscating the property of all, who should refuse to serve. Mr. Henderson says: "Poor David Crockett was one of the Garrison. His bravery was more than gallant—his example animated every body; his death was worthy of himself—he certainly killed 25 of the enemy during the siege! Tell his friends to *come and avenge his death.*" Mr. Childress, one of the gentlemen deputed from the Texian Convention to the U. S. Government to obtain the recognition of the independence of his country, says, that there are now at least 5000 Texians in the field, and, that the Government is amply supplied with provisions, ammunition, and money. From his statement it appears, that the Government has effected a negotiation in New Orleans for $250,000 and received offers of many other loans.—*Louisville Journal.*

AN ACT

To change the present mode of summoning Jurors in this Commonwealth, and to provide for their compensation.

Approved Feb. 29, 1836.

WHEREAS, the present mode of summoning jurors is not calculated to promote the ends of justice, or to secure the correct administration of the laws, and operates unequally and oppressively upon the citizens of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That the Sheriffs of the several counties in this Commonweath, from and after the time this act shall take effect, by themselves or their deputies, shall, at least ten days before each common law term of the circuit courts of their respective counties, and not exceeding thirty days, summon thirty jurors to attend said court, who shall be discreet citizens of the county, possessing the qualifications required by the existing laws.

ec. 2. Each sheriff, and deputy sheriff, before he enters upon the duties of his office, required by the provisions of this act, shall, in addition to the oaths of office now required by law, take the following oath or affirmation in court of the county for which he is sheriff.—I do solemnly swear, that I will, without favor or affection, or design to favor or injure the rights of any litigant, summon the jurors in and for the county of ———. And that I will, to the best of my skill and judgement, select discreet, impartial and sober men; and that I will not, directly or indirectly, converse or communicate with any juror, unless under the direction of the court, touching or concerning the merits, or subject matter of any suit pending, and to be tried in the said county of ————. Nor will I communicate to any person except the clerk of the court, the names of the jurymen summoned under the provisions of this act; so help me God: *Provided*, That the clerk of the court shall not communicate to any person the names of the jurors summoned for said court, until the setting of the court; so help me God.

Sec. 3 Be it further enacted, That the several sheriffs shall make a return of the jurors thus summoned, to the clerks of their respective circuit courts, at least three days before the sitting of the court to which they shall have been summoned: and thereupon, it shall be the duty of the clerk to write the name of each juror so returned, upon a small slip of paper, which shall be rolled up and deposited in a small box to be provided and kept by the clerk for that purpose, with a sliding lid, which shall be sealed and deposited in a place of safety until the meeting of the next court.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That on the second day of the term, if a court shall be formed, if not, then on the first day on which it shall be formed, the jurors summoned as aforesaid, and the absentees noted on record, and summonses awarded against them for failing to appear; and for such failure, they shall be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than ten dollars, at the discretion of the court, unless he or they shall render a reasonable excuse for such failure, upon the return of such summons executed.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That when any indictment or other case shall be called for trial, in which the defendant is entitled to the peremptory challenge of more than three jurors, the clerk, under the direction of the court, shall daw names from the box in which they may be deposited, who shall compose the jury to try the cause, unless some one or more shall be challenged for cause or otherwise; and if any be refused, then the clark shall draw as many more manes, as with those received, willl complete the pannel, and so on, in succession, until the pannel be completed, or all the names in the jury box be drawn, whichever may first happen: if all the names be drawn from the box, without completing the pannel, then the balance of the jury shall be composed of by-standers, to be summoned as heretofore.

Sec. 6 Be it further enacted, That in all other cases in which a jury may be required, the clerk shall draw from the box where the same is deposited, eighteen names, which shall be written on two slips of paper in the order in which they are drawn, and one shall be handed to the attorney of each party, or to the plaintiff and defendant, as the case may be, where there has been no attorney employed, each of whom shall have the privilege of striking three names from the list, if they choose to do so, which shall then be returned to the clerk, and he shall thereupon set down upon his minute book, the first twelve names not stricken out, or not challenged for cause, as a jury to try the case on hand; and if challenges for cause render it necessary to draw more names from the box, so many shall be drawn under the direction of the court as may be necessary to complete a jury.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where the jury shall be completed, the names of the jurors not on the pannel, shall be returned into the box, and the next jury that may be wanting, shall be drawn from the names as in the first case, unless the first jury shall have returned with their verdict, in which event, their names shall also be returned into the box, and be drawn again as herein before directed.

[REMAINDER NEXT WEEK.]

$400 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension of a fellow, whose name is said to be PHILIP HART This fellow, on the 4th inst. attempted to take the life of Mrs Wallace, wife of Rev. B. J. Wallace of this place—having entered the house in daytime, while Mr. W. had stepped out, and made an attack upon her with a dirk or knife, and has since fled in the direction to Lexington, Ky. Said Hart is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, rather slenderly made, with black hair, light grey eyes, large Roman nose, and had at the time, large black whiskers. He had on a green frock coat, black velvet vest, black stock, and sometimes wears a light drab box coat; no other clothing recollected. From the description given, he is supposed to have been seen two days afterwards, at Bell's, Three Forks, in Barren county, and was enquiring his way on towards Lexington. The Grand Jury of this county has found an indictment against him.

The above reward, which has been raised by many respectable citizens of this place and Logan county, will be given to any person or persons who may apprehend said Hart and deliver him to the proper authorities.

The subscription paper is in the hands of the editor of the Russellville Ky.) Advertiser.

☞Papers throughout the United States, are respectfully requested to insert the above, and by so doing, further the ends of justice.

Russellville, Ky. April 14, 1836.

JUST RECEIVED,

20 BBLS. Mackerel, No. 2.
4,000 lbs. Bacon, (to be sold from one lb. to a thousand.)
1 Hogshead superior quality SUGAR.

R. GRAY.

Corner of Limestone and Water streets, between Brennan's Hotel and the upper end of the market house.

April 23, 1836—16-tf

Badger's Patent Improved

Feather Renovator.

ONE of those valuable Machines is now in operation at the store of D. Bradford & Co. opposite the market, Lexington. All those interested in having *Good Beds*, are invited to call and witness the operation.

By the process used in said Machine, old and worn out beds are cleansed and sifted of all the dirt and dust, and the Feathers rid of the odours and bad smell which they have accumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and elasticity. It has been found that new Feathers are greatly improved by being cleaned of dust, and the animal gasses of which all Feathers partake in a greater or less degree, according to the time and manner of their being taken from the fowl. By this process, all moths, or other insects, are destroyed entirely.

Subjoined are a few of the many certificates of respectable individuals of Louisville, which might be procured, who are now enjoying the luxury of a soft and wholesome bed, and who can, with propriety, judge of the merits of the machine by the work it has done.

JAS. COOK.

To Mr. Orren Sabin, who has one of the machines in operation at Louisville, the following certificates have been given

I certify, that I have had a number of old beds cleansed and dressed by O. Badger's Patent Feather dressing Machine, some of which had been in constant use for many years, and that the Feathers had lost their original elasticity, so much so, that I considered them of but little value; but by the operation of his machine, I find them restored to their original liveliness, and the unpleasant odour entirely removed, which Feathers long used must necessarily imbibe; and so far as I have been able to discover, I have no hesitation in recommending to the public as a valuable improvement, and worthy of patronage.

A. THROCKMORTON.

We, the subscribers, concur with Maj. Throckmorton, having had beds cleansed and dressed, and can cheerfully recommend it to the public.

EDW. B. ELY,
FRANCIS HENRY.

I approve of the method of cleaning Feathers, have tried it, and can recommend it to others.

W. S. VERNON.

I certify, that I had a lot of new Feathers, which had for a length of time been compressed in a sack, and on examination I found they contained insects, and had in a great measure lost their elasticity, and were unfit for use. Having heard of O. Sabin's machine, I was induced to have them dressed, when they returned I found them free from worms and other insects, the Feathers restored to their original liveliness, and the unpleasant odour peculiar to new Feathers, effectually removed; and I have no hesitation in recommending the machine to the public.

JAMES GEORGE.

We, the subscribers, Upholsterers, in the city of Louisville, certify, that having seen the operation of O. Sabin's Feather Renovator, and being well satisfied of its utility, in not only the cleaning of old, but also of *new Feathers*, take pleasure in recommending it to the public, as a valuable improvement, and well worthy of patronage, as a machine of this kind has for a long time been much wanted, in the cleansing *in particular* of *new Feathers.*

WALTON & HOLMES,
M. & A. DEVENNEY,
JOHN & H. AULSBROOK,
GREEN, CLARK & CO.

We have tested Badger's Feather Renovator, and being satisfied of the entire efficacy, and great utility of his machine, do not hesitate to recommend this mode of renovating old beds and new Feathers, as eminently conducive to *health* and comfort.

LEWELLYN POWELL, M. D.
G. W. SMITH, M. D.
J. W. BRITE, M. D.
RICHARD WANTYN,
W. C. GALT.

The above gentlemen are respectable and eminent Physicians of Louisville.

☞Beds will be dressed and returned the same day, if reasonable notice is given.

Rights to use the Renovator in any county in Kentucky can be obtained upon reasonable terms, by applying to D. BRADFORD.

Lex. April 16, 1836.—15—

Citizen Volunteer Artillery.

YOU will parade THIS EVENING at 2 o'clock, in front of the Arsenal, at John M. Hewitt's, on Main street, with white pataloons, (if fair).

By order of
SAML. C. TROTTER, Capt.
J. M. HEWETT, Ord. Sergt.

Lex April 23, 1836.--15

NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which renders it expedient for me to consumate an intended partnership with *Ingerson & McClelland* for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river:—The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public.

JAMES S. COOK.

April 23,--16-tf.—*Dayton Dem. Herald.*

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,

(Kentucky.)

THE Summer Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 2nd day of May—and continue 21 weeks.

The Department of Languages is filled by one of the most profound and distinguished Linguists in the Union. Herein are taught the Greek, Latin and French.

The Department of Natural Science and Civil Engineering is occupied by a gentleman educated at West Point, who has adopted the course which is studied at the Military Academy.

The Department of Mental and Moral Science, Belles lettres, &c. is most ably sustained by a gentleman of superior literary and scientific attainments, who will also deliver Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology.

The Department of Mathematics &c. is filled by a very able and experienced Instructor, assisted by the professor of Natural Science and Civil Engineering.—

The Library, Philosophical Apparatus, Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c. are well selected and in fine order—A splendid Chemical Apparatus has just been purchased in Philadelphia, by the late Professor of Chemistry.—The students of Astronomy will henceforth enjoy the benefit of a splendid Telescope.

*S*aturdays will be devoted to History, Composition and Declamation.

The *S*tudents are required to remain in the Recitation Rooms with the Professors, 8 hours a-day during the summer session, and 6 during the winter.

They have the free use of the *L*ibrary, Apparatus, Buildings, &c, &c., being chargeable only with the damages they commit.

A weekly report of the progress, deportment health &c. of the Students individually, will be issued every Saturday, and forwarded by mail to such Parents and Guardians as may desire it.

Some delinquencies will be punished by pecuniary fines, and the funds accruing will be appropriated to the purchase of suitable Books or Medals to be awarded as prizes to the most diligent and exemplary students.

It is scarcely necessary to state that Georgetown is not surpassed by any place in the Union for health and morality.

The students board in private families through the town and neighborhood, which is thought preferable to crowding them together.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Tuition (in advance,)	$20 00
Boarding Lodging Washing &c.	50 00
Books	5 00
	$75 00

No extra charges.

THE SCHOOL FOR

Civil Engineers,

Connected with the Georgetown College (Ky.) will commence its summer session on the 2nd day of May.

This school has been in operation 12 months, in which time not more than 10 or 12 young men have been qualified for the field.

The West Point Academy adds a very limited number to the profession annually, and the most of these are employed by the Government.

How shortsighted, and unobservant of passing events must they be, who seem to fear that the market will be over stocked from these two schools! Take for instance the State of Ohio, and see what movement she is making on the subject of Internal Improvements.—During the recent session of her Legislature, there were incorporated within her limits, 32 Rail Road, 11 Turnpike and 5 Canal Companies; requiring about 100 Engineers, more than this school will supply in 10 years at the present rate.

Kentucky is not far behind Ohio in the spirit of improvement—Indiana has just appropriated $10,000,000 to that object! The whole Mississippi Valley is catching the same spirit, and will soon bring all the resources of her widespread territory to bear on this subject.

The Profession of the Civil Engineer is *now* the most lucrative and honorable in America.

What must it be in three years from this time? The harvest is abundant: the Reapers are few.

These views and prospects have induced the Professor to extend his course—making it *thorough* in Theory and in *Practice.* To this end he will cause suitable Drawings and Models of Rail Roads, Canals, Locks, Bridges, Aqueducts, &c. &c., to be prepared without delay.—And he will, require the course to be so *thoroughly* studied, that no young man can accomplish it in less than one year, who shall not have made considerable progress in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy &c. previously to his entering the school. At the close of each Session the Professor will attend the class on a *Practical Tour*—that is to say in the months of April and October—when the principles of the science will be reduced fully to practice—locating Rail Roads, Turnpikes, Canals &c.—observing the Geology history, and developing the mineral resources of the country.

Drawing will henceforth be particularly attended to.

The Students of this school will be subjected to the Rules and Regulations of the College. Each one who completes the Course and Tour, will be furnished a certificate made out on Parchment.

EXPENSES PER SESSION,

Board, Lodging, Washing, &c.	$50 00
Tuition (in advance,)	20 00
Books and Instruments,	10 00
	$80 00

One extra fee of $5 in advance will be charged for the purpose of increasing the Library, Models, Drawings, Minerals and Instruments, belonging to this Department, exclusively.

One extra fee of $20 will be charged for the services of the Professor during the vacation.—These two extra fees will only be charged *once* for the same student, though he should remain in the school 5 sessions.

Georgetown, Ky. March 30th 1836.-15-tf

HAWKINS, MORRISON & HUNTER

(Main-Street,)

Have commenced receiving and opening their Stock of SPRING and SUMMER

NEW GOODS.

THEY have been selected with great care from the late arrivals in the Eastern Cities, and will comprise a most desirable and complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods.

They have, as usual, paid particular regard to the wants of the Ladies, and invite their early attention to their New Supplies.

Lexington, March 25, 1836—12 2mos.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY,.....APRIL.....23,....1836.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

For the want of an additional compositor the publication of the Gazette semi-weekly, is necessarily deferred beyond the time contemplated, (the 19th of April). So soon as one can be obtained, its publication shall commence, relying on the liberality of its friends for support; and if each of its present patrons would procure *one* additional subscriber, it would be fully sustained.

The assistance of R. A. Ferguson, Esq., whose talents are well known and appreciated by the Republicans of Kentucky, has been engaged, who, it is believed will do ample justice to the cause. Mr. F. is nearly recovered from his recent pulmonary attack, and to him for the present, the Editorial Chair is yielded, in consequence of the affliction with which the undersigned has been visited. Upon the return of vision, which he hopes is now improving, it is his intention to resume his Editorial labors. In the mean time he reiterates his request for prompt payment from his patrons.

DAN. BRADFORD.

In the Clay Convention held in this place a few days since, opposition was made to Charles A. Wickliffe, as not deserving the nomination for Lieutenant Governor from the Whig party—he having but recently been a Jackson man. Reply was made by another it was better to receive the long wandering prodigal son, he having returned, &c. Yes, says the mover, responding when the fatted calf is about to be killed, &c.

This is the same man that some years since at an Administration meeting near Louisville, offered a codicil to the proceedings, &c., and that was' that the United States Bank should not be allowed to become a candidate for Congress again, (this power having run him close in the previous election), &c. Again—at a subsequent period he says, if Jackson vetoes the Bank, the Bank will veto him. It is then the prodigal Son becomes favorable, and placidly willing to have the influence of the Bank, &c.

From Florida, the latest advices would lead to the belief, that the contest in that quarter is not over—that the Indians failed to attend at the time appointed to hold a treaty, and were therefore suspected of treacherous designs.

Some of the mounted men are stated to have fallen in with a body of Indians, and but for the cowardice of the Lieutenant, would have destroyed or captured them all, as they were entirel run down by the horses, and asked for quarter, when he ordered a retreat.

It is believed that if Fielding L. Turner, Esq., would consent to serve as a Representative for Fayette county, he would unite the parties, and add to the weight of the county in the Legislature—we know he would receive the suffrages of

NUMEROUS VOTERS.

Capt. Wigginton, with forty volunteers, armed with trusty rifles, and well equipped, left Louisville on Tuesday last, as "emigrants" for Texas.

Lonisville Charter. We understand the Judg of the Louisville Circuit Court has again decided against the Charter of the City of Louisville. We have not read the opinion, (having loaned the paper containing it, which was not returned,) but are informed it is very clear and conclusive.

Lexington Charter. In our Circuit Court, a cause came on last week, in which an individual had been indicted for rout, rioting and stabbing without intent to kill, or malice aforethought.—His counsel offered a plea, that he had already been tried and *punished* in the Mayor's Court; but his plea was not sustained by Judge Hickey, *because taat was not a Constitutional Court, and consequently his punishment by that tribunal could not bar a prosecution in the Circuit Court.*

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 22d ult., states that the Indians are enclosed by an army of 5,000 men, and will be forced to give battle or surrender.

Our fair and respected sister of the Louisville Price Current and Commercial Register, must not attribute to us a wanton neglect in noticing the vast improvement made in her valuable paper. Want of room must plead our apology, which we hope soon to remedy.

The Mr. Cloud of Kentucky, who was murdered at San Antonio, is stated in the Russellville Advertiser, to be *Daniel W. Cloud,* late of Logan county.

The Delegates from Kentucky and Tennessee, under the charters passed by their respective Legislatures, had a meeting at Haydensville, Ky. A vote was taken to decide on a Rail Road or Turnpike, which was unanimous in favor of a Rail Road, and books were directed to be opened on the 9th May, for the subscription of stock.

The Whigs have had a meeting, appointed delegates to the convention, and brought out candidates for the Legislature. We ask the serious and deliberate attention of every man in our community to the proceedings of this heartless aristocracy, which we have heretofore denounced, as ruling with an iron-rod the people of Fayette. We mean no imputation upon the great body of the Whig party, we believe them to be animated by pure and just motives. But towards those who arrogate to themselves the *right* of settling the political destinies of our country, we invite the candid consideration of friend and foe. *We* certainly have no right to trouble ourselves with the political arrangements of our opponents, except so far as they afford confirmation of the truth of what we have asserted, that their leaders are governed by no principle, but that of selfish interest or unchastened ambition.

That they are most inconsistent and unprincipled politicians, we need only to refer to their proceedings on Monday.—Who are their nominees, and what is their political history? As we may have occasion to express our opinions in regard to them, we would simply state now, that of them, viz: Messrs. Charlton Hunt. *Henry Daniel* and *William Rodes*, are *Apostate Jacksonians!* They all assisted in placing Gen. Jackson in the proud and enviable position he now occupies; and they are now as bitter against as they were once warm in the support of his administration. That the Whigs should have nominated them, was to us a matter of surprise, because it is well known, if we are to credit their assertions, that their aversion to all sorts of *Apostates* is only surpassed by their hatred of those who are openly opposed to them. They have made their nominations too, to the exclusion of all their old representatives. Mr. Wickliffe, one of the representation from the county, is our political opponent, and upon some subjects, his course during the winter at Frankfort did not meet our approbation. But there were few here who did not feel a patriotic pride in the high and honorable stand which he maintained among his associates upon the floor of the Legislature. If he erred upon some subjects, no one could doubt his identification with our own beautiful city, whose honor, dignity and welfare he seemed to have so much at heart, when he succeeded in having it made a point in the Charleston Rail Road. We will not be so uncharitable as to suppose that any petty jealousy has effaced the feeling of gratitude in the bosoms of his political associates—but there are *"censorious people, who will talk."*

But what evidence, let us ask, have the Whig party that Messrs. Hunt, Daniel and Rodes will not betray *their* cause, as they once have the Democratic. The evidence is not to be found in the fidelity to their principles, that their past political history furnishes. Well do we remember to have heard Mr. Hunt repeatedly proclaim his sincere conviction that our worthy President was the most patriotic man in the Republic, and that the whole country labored under a heavier debt of gratitude to him than any other; and equally well is it impressed upon our minds, with what disgusting feelings he spoke of the conduct of Mr. Clay in voting for Mr. Adams, and afterwards accepting the office of Secretary of State under him; and we have even heard it intimated that he would not support the nominee of the Whig party, Gen. Harrison, because of his decided preference of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Daniel too, was once amongst the most clamorous of the supporters of General Jackaon; and upon his back rode triumphantly into Congress, where he remained until he united his fortunes with the great Southern *Nullifier*, John C. Calhoun, when his old friends, who were not made of as pliant materials as their Representative, determined that he might be honored by other voices than theirs. A broken down politician, he sought a more "congenial clime" than the Montgomery district, found one to suit him in old Fayette, pitched his tent here, joined the majority, shouted for *"old Tippecanoe,"* was placed upon the Harrison ticket for elector, and has been brought o it by *twelve* men to represent the county.

Col. Rodes is a farmer, and of course has not been so prominent in political life as the other two gentlemen. All we know about that gentleman is, that he was once a member of the Democratic party, but has gone over to the Whigs.

Was there ever such a compound presented to the freemen of Fayette to swallow? Our opponents must really become greatly enamoured with *turncoat politicians*, that they make choice of them before all others, to buckle honors on their backs. But we ought not to complain; for in the event of the election of the ticket above alluded to, we are not without strong hopes that before they come back from Frankfort, they will have "faced to the right about" and become good democrats.

The above, prepared for the last paper, was shoved out for want of room; since which time Mr. Hunt has withdrawn from the canvas. Who will be selected to supply his place is not yet known; but we presume the committee of *twelve* will soon issue its mandate to the *independent* voters of Fayette. How far the declension of Mr. Hunt will heal the dissatisfaction apparent in the Whig ranks, will be shortly developed.

WHIG CONSISTENCY—INDEPENDENCE.

The same motives which induce the felon to join in the general cry of "stop thief," seem to be the basis of the policy pursued by that piebald confederation of odds and ends, of any thing, every thing, and nothing, which is now known by the assumed appellation of *"the Whig party."* They keep up a perpetual howl of venality against the democracy, for the purpose of diverting public attention from themselves, hoping thereby to obstruct a view of the fact, that *they* are the servile minions of moral prostitution and political corruption. As an auxiliary artifice, they employ all the power at their command, to drive the obsequious machinery of misrepresentation on one hand, and that of the most sickening adulation and puffery on the other. All is principle, independence and magnanimity with them, whilst the converse is, in their opinion, exclusively attributable to their opponents. The most disgusting exemplifications of this policy, were exhibited in the speeches and other proceedings of the Bank-Whig Convention recently held in this city. We have only time now, to notice one of these specimens of *independence* and *magnanimity*, but we pledge ourselves at other times to do their authors more ample justice than the present moment will permit.

Soon after the nomination of Charles A. Wickliffe for Lieut. Governor, by a *minority* of the Whigs in the Kentucky Legislature, Major P. Butler, through the Louisville Journal, proclaimed and took exceptions to the proceeding, stating that the nomination was made by the partizans of Mr. Wickliffe, without regard to the feelings or interests of the Whig party.

Mr. Wickliffe, to test the *general* popularity of Major Butler and himself, proposed to the Major first to submit their claims to the voters of Shelby county, the residence of Major Butler—or, secondly, to the convention, which was held on Tuesday last, in this city. The *magnanimity* of Major Butler, induced him to decline both those propositions, and he tendered to Mr. Wickliffe the proposition, that the Whigs in *Louisville* should decide who the good cititizens of Kentucky should have for their Lieut. Governor!—But Mr. Wickliffe, not to be outdone in magnanimity by his antagonist, declined this ordeal, and Major Butler then consented, in a publication in the Lexington Intelligencer, *on the morning of the meeting of the Whig Convention*, that the Shelby Whigs should settle the question. But lo, the first intelligence we received, after the organization of the convention, was that the *gallant* Major, after all his vapouring, had backed out, *in favor of the apostate Wickliffe!!* It is even said that Maj. B. made an animated speech in *favor* of him, who, but two hours previous, was his only and bitter opponent!

Thus after maj. Butler had published to the world the unfairness of the Legislative caucus nomination—after he had enlisted in his favor his personal friends, and the *stedfast* opponents to Gen. Jackson, he at once, like Wickliffe himself, turns a complete somerset, leaves his friends to get off the best way they can, and shouts for the man he has been for months opposing. In any future calculations on the support of his hitherto tried friends, we should suspect Maj. B. will reckon without his host. We leave the Whig press to tell the affecting story of *his magnanimity*, with that of the *apostate Wickliffe's* confession and absolution from the sins of democracy, and hope the joy of one sinner's repentance, will be enhanced by the consideration of another's *independence.*

The schooner Pelicano, which cleared at the Port of New Orleans, as laden with 550 barrels of flour was taken by the Texans, but in getting her into port, she was stranded—cargo saved, and upon examination, it was ascertained, that each barrel of *flour* contained three kegs of *gunpowder* for the Mexicans.

The latest accounts from Texas, are rather contradictory—however, there is no doubt but Col. Fanning has had some severe fighting with the Mexicans, and had blown up the fort at Goliad. One account states that he had fallen back and joined Gen. Houston; another that he had been intercepted by Gen. Cos, and his retreat cut off.

TEXAS MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lexington, to take into consideration the present condition of the Texans, relative to their struggle for independence with the revolutionized government of Mexico, and to adopt such means to afford them relief, as are proper and constitutional, held at the Court House in Lexington on the 20th of April, 1836, on motion of *John M. McCalla, Esq.*, Captain John Fowler was chosen president, and R. Higgins, Esq. Vice President, and *Edwin Bryant* and *Thomas B. Holt*, appointed Secretaries.

James E. Davis, Esq. explained the object of the meeting, after which on motion of John M. McCalla, Esq.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the subject for which this meeting has been convened, and report the same for its consideration.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee, viz: Messrs. Danl. Bradford, Falkland H. Martin, Edwin Bryant, Robert Wickliff, Jr. Francis McLear. Col. H. Payne, and Col. Thomas A. Russel.

On motion of Mr. John F. Coons.

Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn until half past 7 o'clock this evening.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN FOWLER, *Prest.*
R. HIGGINS, Vice *Prest.*
Edwin Bryant, Thos B. Holt, } *Secretaries.*

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment a very large and highly respectable meeting convened at the Court House. Capt. Fowler being absent, R. HIGGINS. Esq. the Vice President of the former meeting was called to the chair.

Mr. E. Bryant having stated to the meeting that Col. Lewis, one of the Texan Commissioners to this country, had arrived in Lexington, moved that a committee be appointed to request his attendance at the meeting, and invite him to address the meeting on the affairs of his government. The motion was concurred in and Messrs. J. B. Johnson and J. Clarke appointed the committee.

Daniel Bradford, Esq. from the committee appointed to draft Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting made a Report, which was read.

Col. Lewis then rose and addressed the meeting in a most eloquent and forcible manner, in a speech of more than two hours, which was listened to throughout with profound attention by the numerous auditory. Col. Lewis gave a connected history of the events which had reduced Texas to the necessity of declaring herself independent of Mexico, and a detailed account of the war between the two countries up to the 20th of March last In the course of his remarks he was warmly cheered by the audience

Col. Lewis having finished his address, the following resolutions and a memorial to the government of the United States, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That Santa Anna, having succeeded in overthrowing the constitutional liberties of the confederated republican states of Mexico, and upon its ruins erected an irresponsible and dictatorial power, Texas, in refusing to submit to his usurpations, has on her part preserved inviolate the political compact; that her declaration of independence was the only effectual means remaining, by which she could maintain her political integrity; that having refused to submit to the fetters of the usurper, declared independence, and taken a stand among nations—the *expressed will of her people sanctifies her proceedings, and renders them legitimate.*

Resolved, That we view the present *war of Texas* for her liberty, with lively interest, and with a deep and abiding hope that her efforts will ultimately be successful.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly memorialise this Government to recognize the Texan Republic as *free, sovereign and independent.*

Resolved, That we earnestly invite the zealous and simultaneous co-operation of our fellow citizens in all the several States of this Union to act promptly, that the voice of the Republic may at once be expressed to the assembled representatives of the nation.

Resolved, That a memorial be addressed to the President and to each House of Congress.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

Your memorialists, citizens of the United States of America, feel themselves deeply and solemnly impressed with the impor ance of the subject to which they respectfully and earnestly solicit your attention. It is known to the *world*, that, goaded by accumulated wrongs, and inspired by the hopes of exempting themselves from the fetters which the usurper, Santa Anna, has too successfully cast upon the rights and liberties of her late sister Republics: that Texas, a constituent member of the Mexican confederacy, has determined to submit no longer to the tyranny and misrule of the Mexican Despot—and has issued to the world her *bill of rights*, by which she declares herself *free and independent:* showing conclusively, before taking a step so decided and irrevocable, that their political compact has been dissolved by the usurpations of the Mexican Chief, who had grasped, and yet retains all the powers of the government in his own hands. Your memorialists perceive in the devotion of the Texians to the cause of Liberty, a genuine emanation of the same spirit which did battle for the *rights of man* on the fields of Trenton and Princeton; and achieved blessings for themselves and their posterity before the battlements of Yorktown; has now unsheathed her sacred sword for the same cause, but for another people, on the Pampas plains of Texas. Until then, the world had never witnessed a conflict so seemingly unequal as that between the gigantic power of England and her infant colonies. If your sires, possessing a country with a population of *three millions*, dared resist the usurpations of Britain—assert and maintain their independence, bequeathing thereby, in their example, a rich legacy to succeeding ages, surely the *eighty thousand souls* of Texas—actuated by the same motives—in resisting the *ten millions of Mexico*, are not only worthy of praise and imitation, but of the steady, active, and efficient assistance of the just and philanthropic portion of mankind. Let it not be objected, that such a step would be unprecedented. Will you pause and search for precedent, when struggling Liberty is knocking at your door for aid? Will you turn over the leaves of past ages and scan the history of nations for an example, when suffering humanity is sinking within your view? You will not; we feel assured that the justice, liberality, and gallantry of the nation will be responded to favorably and promptly. Should example be deemed necessary, your memorialists would respectfully refer you to the recognition of American Independence by three of the powers of Europe, when our country first broke her chains and took her stand among the nations of the Earth,—to the recognitions of the right to independence of the young Republics of South America when they threw off the weighty burthens of the crowns of Castile and Leon.

Did the Holy Alliance, assembled in Congress at Vienna, wait for precedent? Did they pause for an example, when rivetting shackles on the toil-worn serfs of Europe? Did they *ever* hesitate for an instant to crush any and every attempt to rescue the suffering many from the ruthless fangs of tyranny? Let impartial history accord the response. Will you then—can you—holding liberal and antagonist principles, hesitate for an instant, to receive the officials of the Texian Republic, or, in sending to them an accredited agent of your own.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully and most earnestly request of you, (the organ by which the will of this Republic is expressed,) to recognise as reasonable and just, the recent claims of the Republic of Texas, to *Freedom* and *Independence.*

The meeting on motion then adjourned.

R. HIGGINS, *Prest.*
Edwin Bryant, Thos. B. Holt, } *Secretaries.*

For the Kentucky Gazette.

TO GASTRONOMISTS.

For sale, at the office of the Louisville Journal, a 'Prentice cook.' Gentleman wishing to purchase the above named article, will call and examine for themselves, as the owners, though willing to answer all questions touching his kitchen propensities, and qualifications, must decline giving a warranty, or entering into bond that his performances will equal sanguine anticipations: *caveat emptor*, must be our motto on this occasion. If not disposed of at private sale before the last of November next,—he will be offered at public auction in all the large cities of the union. The proprietors would not part with him, but that untoward circumstances compel them to cease keeping open house. The *artiste* above referred to, has had long practice in preparing those articles which most flatter the palate. To amateurs, and connoisseurs, we will merely hint, that the fortunate purchaser will possess a literary gem of great worth. This cook is well known to the *bon vivants* of this country, as the ingenious inventor of a new dish, or rather, a famous salmagundi; for which he obtained a patent, under the name of the Life of Henry Clay,—*"the great commoner."* For further particulars, gentlemen are referred to a puff* in the Observer & Reporter, of the 16th inst.

HARRISON, WHITE, CLAY, & Co.
April 26th 1836.

* The Prentice values himself on his skill in preparing fish, esteeming himself as exceedingly adroit in dressing a "Shad;" to be honest, we must confess that we know of none of his attempts in which there is so complete a failure as in this. Like honest Paddy, whenever he tries this feat, he catches "a Tartar." Perhaps his greatest fault is, a slight inclination for gasconading. Should he become restive in new hands, permit us to suggest, that, gentle exercise on the "Trotter course," will make him docile and obedient.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. Editor:—You, I suppose, are aware of the law passed by the last Legislature of our state requiring the people of Lexington to send annually to Frankfort five hundred dollars to pay a judge. We say nothing about the similarity of this act to that of the man who, to evade the law, sells a nut for 6¼ cents, and *gives* the purchaser a glass of grog. But we ask, have not our law-makers played the same game upon the Constitution, which provides that judges shall be paid out of the State Treasury. We ask again—what clause in the Constitution authorises them to compel a few—a handful of people, such as Lexington is, compared with the State of Kentucky—to pay a judge for life; and that, too, on pain of having their property sold as a penalty: and then to impose on them a judge that they never asked for—a man, too, in no way qualified for the office of a judge: and then, as if to add insult to injury, to superadd, a president of the Council with a salary of $200, to be paid by the same unfortunate people;—a people too, who had asked them, almost en masse, to repeal the act chartering the City of Lexington. The refusal of this petition we esteem ungenerous, and the enactment of the law appointing a judge to be paid by the citizens of Lexington, we esteem *unconstitutional*, and we appeal to legal men for a confirmation of opinion. It is hoped that the people of Lexington will once more awake to their own interests. and at the election in May, put a veto upon such baneful tricks—such unconstitutional laws as have been but too long imposed upon them. NAPOLEON.

Communicated.

It is rumored that Julius Cæsar Clark, one of the Editors of the Lexington Intelligencer, appointed himself a delegate to the Whig Convention, that met in this place upon Tuesday last. It is said the county meeting that appointed delegates to the convention, did not appoint Julius Cæsar, but that their proceedings were handed to him to be published, and he took the liberty of adding his name to the list ef delegates. Will Mr. Clark inform the public whether there is any truth in these rumors?

Communicated.

Julius Cæsar Clark, who is accused of being a self-appointed delegate to the late whig convention, moved the convention that they sit with closed doors. They agreed to do so. Many of their whig friends left them in disgust and determined not to be influenced by any act of the convention; or support candidates nominated by them. How differently the Jackson Convention acted in Frankfort last winter. They opened their doors, and invited every person to witness their Proceedings. They feared not the light of day—they disregarded the severest scrutiny of their enemies—conscious of being actuated by pure and honorable motives, and believing their cause, to be that of liberty and the best interests of their country, they wished all the world to be present during their deliberations, that it might know, the elevated ground they occcpied—that thep might be informed of the principles of their union, and the reasons why they soliciced the individual, whom they presented to the freemen of Kentucky as candidates for the offices designated by them.

TEXAN MEETING.

A general meeting of the citizens of Lexington will be held THIS EVENING at the Court House, at half past 7 o'clock for the purpose of adopting some efficient measures in aid of the struggling Texans.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.

RAINEY AND FERGUSON

WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they have commenced receiving and opening a large and very complete assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

selected by one of the firm, who is yet in the East, endeavoring to select new style and desirable GOODS from the very late arrivals of Spring Packets in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Those now opening consist of a large lot of *CLOTHS* and *CASSIMERS*, of every variety of color and quality; a great variety of SUMMER GOODS, for gentlemen and boys' wear; a handsome assortment of *Plain and Figured Black and Colored SILKS and SATINS, and Satin Stripe HERNANIA, Painted LAWNS, MUSLINS*, &c. &c.; a splendid stock of French Worked Muslins and Bobinett *Capes* and *Collars.*

A variety of the latest Spring and Summer *Bonnets;* Robinson and McCurdy's Extra Fine Kidd, Satin and Prunella *Slippers;* a handsome assortment Ingrain, Venetian and Straw *Carpet;* also a large lot of *Wall Paper*; Together with a variety of GOODS, not usually kept in Dry Good Houses.

Also, a good lot of German *Burlaps*, an excellent substitute for flax linen. R. & F.

N. B. A heavy lot of good *TOW LINEN* on hand. R. & F.

P. S. Our stock being uncommonly large, we would say to Country Merchants, that we would furnish them at a small advance. R. & F.

april 16, 1836—16-tf

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,
AT AUCTION.

HAVING sold one of my lots, the sale of my other was postponed until the 11*th day of May*, at 12 o'clock, which, at that time, will be sold to the highest bidder; if not sold, it will be rented for a term of years, to a good tenant. The lot lies on Main street, opposite the Masonic Hall, fronts Main and Water streets, 66 feet. A Brick Dwelling with 7 rooms, a Kitchen with 2 rooms, a Negro House, Smoke House and Dairy, all under one roof; a Stable with 12 stalls; Yard and Garden; a Well of water in the yard.

It will be sold on a credit of one and two years, for approved notes, negotiable in either of the banks in Lexington; if rented, it will be for notes payable yearly, negotiable in either of the banks in Lexington.

Some *House and Kitchen FURNITURE* for sale, on a credit of 6 months.

G. W. LAUDEMAN.
Lexington, April 16, 1836—16-td

THE great advance in the price of every kind of produce, of house rent and of labor, requiring a corresponding advance in all the Mechanic Arts, the undersigned, Publishers and Proprietors of the different newspapers in the city, have agreed upon the following, as the prices which they will charge in future: For advertising per square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-weekly, $1,50; three months weekly, $4; semi-weekly, $6; six months weekly, $7,50, semi-weekly, $10; twelve months weekly, $15, semi-weekly, $20. An advance of 25 per cent. on Job, Pamphlet and Book Work.

N. L. FINNELL,
J. CLARKE & CO.
DAN'L. BRADFORD,
THO. T. BRADFORD.
Lexington, April 9, 1836—15

Fruit Tree Nursery.

THE subscriber would respecsfully inform the citizens of this State, that he has in a Nursery at Mr. David Castleman's, some of the choicest young Apple Trees for transplanting, for sale: such as MILAMS, ABRAHAMS, CHEESE, BIG RUSSITANS, NEW YORK PEPINS, &c. He has not over one hundred of the N. Y. Pepin, and two hundred of the Russitans; in all about from 2 to 3000 trees. He would have advertised them for sale some time since, but that he had them previously bespoken by seventy-five families, the most of whom have since sold out their residencies and will not want them. I was told last Saturday by mauy that I was almost too late publishing my nursery this year, yet I hope not. I will attend at any time to the transplanting, as scon as the ground gets sufficiently warm; I have transplanted before now till the middle of May, in the state of Ohio. The trees ought to be put in 3 feet holes each way, and 2 feet deep, with good rich soil, and not staked; but put around the trees beaten stone with the earth.

HENRY KLANKE.
Fayette co. April 6, 1836.—14-3t*

HUEY & FROST,

HAVING formed a Co-partnership and purchased out the Stock and Tailoring concern of Messrs J. T. Frazer & Co., are now ready to execute all orders in their line.

They will constantly keep on hand a complete assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronagg.

HUEY & FROST.
Lex. Feb. 16, 1836—7-3m

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS, FOR 1836.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening at his store, Main street, a large and handsome assortment of French, English and American

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS;

Such as are usually offered in this market. He invites his friends and the public generally, to call and examine his stock for themselves—all of which he intends to sell as low as any other house in the city. JOHN SHROCK.

april 16, 1836—15-tf

TO JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS.

ONE or two steady, industrious Journeymen Printers will meet with constant employment, if immediate application is made at this Office. Lexington, March 5—9-tf

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING A NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL, TO BE ENTITLED THE

WESTERN MEDICAL REFORMER.

IN presenting a Medica l Journal to an enlightened public, in which we propose advocating a reformation in the science of Medicine, it vescomes us to fairly and candidly state the motives which actuate us, and the course we intend to pursue as editors.

As the very favorable reception of the Reformed Practice of Medicine, the success and encouragement of its adherents in every section of country in which its has been introduced, superiority over every other denomination of Botanic Practice—having not only excited the jealousy of those who use vegetable medicines, (known by the title of Thompsonians or Steam Doctors) but also the envy and jealousy of those who use calomel, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., and as the last named have undertaken to misrepresent and sink us on the premises assumed by Thompsonians, instead of our own—we have considered it necessary in order to defend the Reformed Practice, to offer to the public the proposed journal.

We are aware of the difficulties to be encountered and the obstacles generally thrown in the way of those who undertake to *reform* any established custom, or who propose the least variation from preconceived and favorite opinions. We know there are some individuals in all countries who naturally dread any change from what they have been accustomed to, and who shut their eyes and turn a deaf ear to all evidence that is calculated to convince them of their error. But when we reflect that we live in an age of investigation and improvement, surrounded by a free, enlightened and liberal minded people, most of whom readily perceive what is calculated to be beneficial to mankind and disposed to encourage the spirit of genius and improvement—we feel much encouraged, and confidently believe that we will receive a liberal assistance from our fellow citizens, in endeavoring to effect a reformation in the healing art. *Whilst* improvements have been making in the different arts and sciences, we ask has the science of Medicine been improved so as to lessen the quantity of human sickness? We answer, it has not. What then can be the reason? The sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, &c. have certainly been greatly improved, and yet diseases are more numerous and as fatal as they ever were. It is because Physicians, particularly in the last *fifty years*, recommend and use unnatural mineral preparations, such as Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Pill, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., which they almost exclusively rely upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which has been that the science of Medical Botany has been most wretchedly neglected, many valuable citizens lost, and those who survive the effect of such poisons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injured and frequently broken constitutions. Let it not be supposed that we contend for ignorance, or the unity of disease which is the very essence of quackery. We advocate the absolute necessity of an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Medical Botany, and the other associate sciences, in which respect we differ from the other denominations of Botanic Physicians, and the most striking difference between *our* practice and the common mineral practice, is in the articles used as remedies—they relying on *mineral*, we on *vegetable* medicines, which difference is to us irreconcilable, and is the principal UNFORTUNATE DEFECT in the healing art, in which we propose a reformation.

In order to make our journal generally interesting, we will publish an accurate account of the composition and manner of making Calomel and the other different preparations of Mercury in use, —also the whole list of mineral poisons that are given as remedies, and their antidotes. We believe that if people generally knew the ingredients and manner of action of these subtle poisons they swallow, they would not use them.

Rules will be given for the prevention or disease and preservation of health.

The treatment of the diseases of women and children. It is an indisputable fact that many females are rendered feeble and nervous by even a moderate use of Calomel, the Blue Pill or some other disease-creating Mineral, and many children deprived of a sound constitution through life, by an unnatural and improper treatment.

We will repel charges already made against us as Reformers, and such others as may be made, and worthy of notice. Well written communications either for or against the Reformed practice will be cheerfully inserted, and if necessary commented upon.

We will publish an account of many valuable plants, the manner of using them, and the diseases to which they are applicable, in doing which we will expect to furnish our readers with a description of many vegetable productions that are too much neglected, and to which authors have not as yet, ascribed their proper medical virtues.

Medical essays and the treatment of difficult and interesting cases will frequently find a place in our columns.

A due portion of our journal will be devoted to a defence of the Reformed practice of Medicine, and strictures on the common mineral practice.

TERMS.

The Western Medical Reformer will be published on a medium sheet, in pamphlet form, containing 16 octavo pages, two columns to each page, and will be issued on the 1st Monday of each month, at the low price of two dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number. Any person who will obtain five subscribers and become responsible for the same, will be entitled to the sixth copy gratis, or if a company of six remit ten dollars, a copy will be sent to each one.

Editors of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus, (and state under it that they will receive subscriptions at their offices,) by forwarding a copy containing the same, will be entitled to a copy of our journal for one year.

Every member of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States is considered an agent for our journal, and requested to act in that capacity.

All communications must be addressed to the Editors, Drs. DAY & HARRIS, Richmond, Kentucky—*post-paid.*

The first number will be issued on the 1st Monday in May, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained.

☞Subscriptions received at this office.

February 15, 1836—7

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favors, would respectfully inform them, that, after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of *leaf Tobacco*, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;

A part of which is as follows:

10 Sacks COFFEE,
10 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835,
10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,
6 Drums Figs, first quality,
2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,
2 Barrels Chesnuts, first quality.

A complete assortment of *SHOES & BOOTS*, 7 superior quality,

Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted s, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot;

Also, 2 Barrels of first quality *LOAF SUGAR*. A complete assortment of *GROCERIES*, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.

☞The highest price will be given for from forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the leaf, of a first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.

N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on hand as usual.

Lexington Jan 1, 1836—1-tf $1*

STATD OF KENTUCKY, BOONE CIRCUIT COURT SCT., NOVEMBER TERM, 1835.—Currie's heirs, &c. complainants vs. Jacob Fowler, Tibb's heirs, &c. defendants, *In Chancery.*

This day came the complainants by their attorney, and on their motion, it is ordered and made known to John Spence and Mary F. Spencer, Thos Triplett and Margaret C. Triplett, ——— Duval and Nancy F. Duval, Thomas Tibbs Foushee Tibbs, Willoughby Tibbs and Samuel Tibbs, heirs at law of Willoughby Tibbs, dec'd. and to all unknown claimants of ten thousand acres of land lying on the waters of Big Bone creek in the now county of Boone, entered and surveyed in the name of Isaac Melcnor which entry is as follows: "May 11th 1780. Isaac Melchor enters 10,000 acres upon Treasury warrants, on the Big Bone creek, beginning at the fork about 3 or 4 miles above the lick and running up both forks including its branches." That on the Friday next before the last Saturday in May 1836, at the house of Henry Lee in Mason county, the complainants in this cause will take the deposition of said Lee, and on the said last Saturday of May 1836, they will take the deposition of Thos. Young, at his residence in said county of Mason, and at the house of John P. Gaines in Boone county, on the first Saturday of June 1836, they will take the deposition of John Tindall, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of said witnesses in regard to the validity of said claim which said complainants profess to hold, and in regard to the invalidity of interfering claims.

And it is directed that this order be published six times in the Kentucky Gazette and that there be at least four months between the first advertisement and the taking of said depositions,

A copy attest.

CH: CHAMBERS, C. B. C.

December 19, 1835—50-6t

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews; in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it be easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which, the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire, the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomadal journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly numbers, in stitched covers, each number containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbrous addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of twenty per cent. or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid.

E. L. CAREY & A. HART,

July 17, 1835—42 Philadelphia.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

LEO TIBBATTS,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friend and the public generally, that he has commenced the Grocery business at his father's old stand, Short-street, opposite the Court-house where he intends to keep a general assortment of

GROCERIES, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS;

and all such articles as are usually sold by Grocers. Lex. Sept 17, 1835—45-3m

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The Imported Maltese Jack,

ULYSSES,

WILL remain at his old stand, on the Farm of P. E. TODHUNTER, in Jessamine county, nine miles South-east of Lexington, on the Tate's creek road, and will be let to Jennies and mares at his last year's price, viz: *Twenty Dollars* for Jennies, and *Ten Dollars* for mares the season, to be paid within the season. Jennies or mares not proving in foal, can be put in the fall or next season free of charge. The size and form of his colts places his claims to distinction beyond dispute. Persons sending Jennies from a distance, may rely on having them attended to as they may direct. Every care will be taken to avoid accidents, but no accountability for any. The season has commenced, and will end on the 1st July.

P. E. TODHUNTER,
A. McCLURE.

Jessamine co. april 2, 1836.—13-7t

The Intelligencer and Gazette, Frankfort Commonwealth, Danville Olive Branch, Paris Citizen and Richmond Chronicle will insert the above 7 times, and charge Obs. & Rep.

---

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September inst. between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing

\$120 in half eagles,
\$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank,
\$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lex. Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

1 Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing \$30 in U. S. money, and the balance full of silver change—Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned coin commonly called a "*Cob dollar*," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near seventy years.

1 Certificate of stock in the Maysville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, or one hundred shares.

1 Certificate for two shares of my own.

Also, about \$18,000 in due bills &c. all payable to O. Keen; among which, the following are recollected:

1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September instant, for 200 dollars.

1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 108 dollars.

1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.

1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.

4 notes on Thomas S. Redd & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.

1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.

1 note on Jesse Bayles, for \$8.

A receipt from John Norton for 25 or \$2600.

A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated som years back, for about \$140, signed by Genera Thomas Bodley, Clerk of the Court.

The reward will be paid for the delivery o the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get them. O. KEEN.

Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-tf

☞LOOK HERE.☜

JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS MAKER,

Opposite the Lexington Hotel, Lexington, Ky.

BEGS leave, respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has obtained the agency of Mr. THOMAS STAGNER, of Richmond, Ky. to *use, vend and practice* his celebrated PATENT TRUSS, for the *cure* of all cases of *Hernia*, or *Rupture*, of recent or long standing.

He is so convinced of the importance of this instrument above all that have ever yet been used, that he not only purposes to abandon all the various kinds he has heretofore used in his extensive practice, but to assure the afflicted, that the universal terms, are—no Cure, no Pay!

N. B. All kinds of *Bandages, Gentlemen's Riding Girdles, and Suspenders*, manufactured and for sale as before.

June 26, 1834.—27-tf

PROPOSALS

For publishing in Winchester, Ky., a Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled

THE REGISTER & PATRIOT.

THE Subscribers have, at the earnest solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, been induced to issue Proposals for the publication of a weekly paper in the town of Winchester, to be devoted to the dissemination of knowledge—Political, Literary and General.

In entering upon this undertaking, the subscribers are fully aware of the risk and responsibility incurred, and if the fate of similar projects heretofore entertained in this county were to serve as a guide for the future, they would be constrained to admit that the encouragement thus presented, would be any thing but flattering. But for reasons which it is deemed altogether unnecessary to state, they are induced to conclude that the past history of newspaper publishing in Clarke county, does not furnish a just criterion by which to judge. And when they reflect upon the character and resources of the people with whom they have the honor to be associated, they cannot but think hat the present undertaking will meet with some degree of encouragement, or at least, that they may be enabled to test the question whether Clarke is the only County in this highly favored section of Kentucky, that is unable to support a public journal.

The subscribers deem it unnecessary to recite the manifold advantages that are sure to be derived by a trading community, from a well conducted periodical print. They are of a character that cannot fail to convince every thinking man who has the welfare and happiness of his fellow creatures at heart; nor are these benefits confined to the trading part of the community alone, but will be found to extend to all.

The political sentiments of the proprietors are favorable to the elevation of Gen. *Wm. H. Harrison* and *John Tyler* to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. They are also in favor of the Hon. *James Clark* for Governor, and *Charles A. Wickliffe*, Esq. For Lieutenant Governor. In regard, however, to the political course of the Register & Patriot, they would take occasion to remark, that whilst they shall refrain from participating in party strife to an improper extent, they will, nevertheless, on all proper occasions, express their opinions of the public policy of men and measures, fearlessly, and without favor or affection.

In a government where all power is derived from the people, it is the bounden duty of every citizen of the commonwealth, as he values the blessings and durability of the institutions guaranteed to him by the constitution, to be so informed of passing events, as to be able to act in such a manner as will be best calculated to answer the design for which they were created, and render them permanent and lasting. Firmly convinced of the justness of this conclusion, and believing that the public press furnishes the safest medium for detaining so desirable an end, the subscribers pledge themselves to afford every facility in their power, for their fellow-citizens, without reference to party;—to express their personal or political sentiments freely, and without restraint;—provided that, in doing so, there be no violation of the respect and regard due to the opinions and feelings of others.

The history of the past few years is such as to convince even the most skeptic, that the best interest of the state is involved in advancing the great work of Internal Improvement. To encourage and sustain the friends of this truly patriotic cause, the best energies of the undersigned shall be exerted.

The literary department of the Register & Patriot will be so conducted as to render it as acceptable as possible, to its patrons. Its columns will also contain the latest information, both foreign and local, and from the arrangements in contemplation, together with the past experience of the subscribers as practical printers, they consider themselves justified in asserting that, in a mechanical point of view, the Register & Patriot will be inferior to none in the state; and as an evidence of their determination to conduct it in a manner worthy of encouragement and support, they would respectfully announce to their fellow-citizens, that should any of them, at the expiration of six months, be dissatisfied with the course pursued, they shall be at liberty to withdraw heir subscription, by paying a sum proportionate to that length of time.

TERMS.

The REGISTER & PATRIOT will be published every Saturday morning, on a large *Imperial sheet*, at \$2,50 a year, if paid at the expiration of 6 months; or \$3,00 if paid within 12 months, and \$3,50 if paid after the expiration of 12 months. The first number will be issued so soon as a requisite number of subscribers can be obtained, and a new press and additional type procured.

FINNELL & COOK.

Winchester, March 14, 1836.

*** Our friends to whom this prospectus may ent, will confer a favor by using their endeavors to obtain subscribers, and returning it as soon ossible.

Cheap Queensware

☞AT COST!☜

5 CRATES assorted WARE,—Dinner and Breakfast PLATES, CUPS, and SAUCERS, &c. Also,—Just opened,

1 CASK CHINA TEA SETTS, at the low price of \$3. Call and see.

JAMES & BROTHER.

Lexington, Oct 14.—41-tf

PETER SIMPLE NOVELS.

AT 37½ CENTS EACH.

UNIFORM EDITION.

THE great and constantly increasing demand for the novels of Captain Marryatt, has induced the subscriber to commence the publication of a new edition of his entire writings, in a new form, and at a reduced price. Several of his works that have not yet appeared in this country will be comprised in this series, which will, when completed, be the only uniform edition of his writings that has yet issued from the press.

The work will be published in semi-monthly numbers at 27½ cents per number. Each numbe complete in itself, and containing the whole of one of his works, equal to two duodecimo volumes; a title page to each number.

The whole series will be complete in eight numbers, and will form a royal octavo volume containing nearly twelve hundred pages for three dollars.

List of works to be comprised in this edition:

Frank Mildmay, or the Naval Officer.
Newton Foster, or the Merchant Service.
King's Own.
Peter Simple, or the Adventures of a Midshipman.
Jacob Faithful.
Pacha of Many Tales.
Japhet in Search of his Father.
Naval and Military Sketches.

The first number will positively be issued early in January, and the whole will be completed by the last of April.

The work will be sterotyped, and any of the numbers can be had separate, if desired.

They will be sent by post to any part of the Union, so packed as to defy the friction of the mails. Postage under 100 miles 1½ cents per sheet, over 100 miles, 2½ cents.

I is almost useless for the subscriber to remark that this is the cheapest work ever offered. The simple fact of the number of pages being near 12 hundred, and the price only three dollars, speaks for itself. The public may look upon this as the commencement of an enterprise to furnish them with works of fiction by the most celebrated authors, printed in a beautiful manner, on fine paper, at a price that will at once defy competition, and place it in the power of every person to possess a library of novels at an extremely low rate. The advantage of transmission by mail is one that will not be overlooked by non-residents of large cities. The publisher thinks, and he presumes that the public will agree with him, that it is better to issue the works of each author, in series, at a stated price, than to publish a continuous work at so much per annum; for by this arrangement they may subscribe to the works of one author and reject another. Not being obliged to pay for that which they do not want.

A remittance of \$10 will command four copies of the work. Single subscription 3 dollars.

☞Subscribers to the Lady's Book, or those wishing to become subscribers, will be furnished with the Lady's Book one year, and the set of Novels, for five dollars, in advance, postage paid Single subscriptions to either work, three dollars

Address LOUIS A. GODEY.

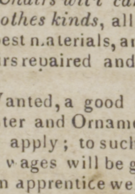
No. 100 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

Dec. 22, 1835—51

JOB GREEN,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,

CHAIR MANUFACTURER,



CONTINUES the above business opposite the Masonic Hall, on Main street. He has on hand, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, a large and splendid assortment of

FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIRS

of all *descriptions and prices,—also, Settees, Rocking Chairs with cane backs and seats; Boston, and othes kinds*, all of which are manufactured of the best materials, and warranted well made. Old Chairs repaired and painted; Copal Varnish for sale.

Wanted, a good fancy Chair maker;—also, a Painter and Ornamenter; none but good workmen need apply; to such, constant employment and good wages will be given.

An apprentice well recommended will be taken.

Lexington, July 23, 1834.—29-tf

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL stand my large JACK, called the *DUKE OF JACKS*, the present season, which has commenced, at my Farm, Fair View, in the north west corner of Bourbon county, one mile from Leesburg, Harrison county.

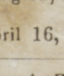
TERMS.—I will let him to mares at Five Dollars the season, paid with the mare, or Eight Dollars to insure a mare with foal. In all cases if the mare is traded off before it is known whether she is with foal, the money is to be paid. I will insure Jennies at Twenty Dollars, and will pasture all that comes from a distance gratis.

I will shew him and his first Jack colt at Paris, the first Monday in April: the second Monday in Lexington, and the third Monday in Georgetown, and also expect to shew him on the fourth Monday in Stanford.

JOSEPH SHROPSHIRE.

april 2, 1836.—13-3t

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.



WILL be sold at public sale, on *Tuesday*, the 10th day of May next, if not sold before at private sale, the *FARM* of Mrs. JOUETT, containing about **75** Acres. It is about one and a half miles from the city of Lexington, on the *Lexington and Georgetown Turnpike Road.* There is a good house upon it; a handsome yard; Orchard of select fruit, and two Wells of never failing water.

Terms made known on the day of sale, or previously, on application either to Mrs. Jouett in Lexington, or to

JAMES H. ALLEN.

april 16, 1836—16-tds

A TEACHER WANTED

AT the Union Academy, (near Mrs. Pierson's, 4 mile house, on the Georgetown road,) a competent one. Apply to Mr. Skillman, adjoining, or to Mr. Houghton, in the same neighborhood.

Fayette county, April 11, 1836.—15-3t

MONEY LOST.

500 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 4th inst., between Weisiger's tavern and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed packet containing *THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, in \$50 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, probably all payable at the mother Bank at Louisville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes doubled in the middle, and as well as recollected, endorsed on the envelopement as follows: "\$3000 to pay a note in the Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the order of John Brand, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Dudley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by taking notice of whom they receive notes of the above description.

D. A. SAYRE.

Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11-tf

JAMES HENRY,

Domestic Dry Goods, Commission Merchant, and Agent for the sale of Wolcott's Steubenville Jeans, Wall-st. Louisville, Ky.

LIBERAL advances will be made on consignments of negro clothing, linsey and socks, all of which articles ought to be in this market by the middle of June. On hand and for sale—having just received 16 cases by steamer Wacousta—1000 pieces of Wolcott's Steubenville Jeans, which will be sold on liberal terms to responsible houses. Buyers will please to call and examine these goods.

JAMES HENRY,

april 2, 1836—12-2m Wall street.

NEW GOODS FOR 1836.

SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.

Are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING a very general assortment of nearly every variety of *Fancy and Staple Articles*, usually kept in Dry Good Houses; among which are a choice lot of Cloths and Cassimeres; Men and Boys' Summer Goods, Hats and Ladies' Bonnets, Boots and Shoes—Also, Hardware, Queensware, and China in Tea and Dinner Setts, Groceries, &c. They respectfully invite their customers and friends to call and examine.

april 2, 1836.—13-tf

FRENCH CHINA.

SUPERB DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band Desert Services, to match with *Splendid Fruit Baskets*; supported by figures; and a variety of seasonable Chinaware; viz:—Tea Setts, Plate Bowls, &c.

ALSO—One Case Plated Candlesticks, 1 splendid Sett Cut Glass Girondales, Mantel Clocks, Astral Lamps, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from *Paris*, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened by

JAMES & BROTHER.

June 22, 1825—28-tf

ATTEND TO THIS.

THE time has come when all persons should close their accounts. Those of my friends indebted to me, will render me a favor by callling and paying their accounts, as I am in want of money to pay my debts, and purchase GOODS.—This must be done during this month.

J. G. McKINNEY.

Lex. Jan 1, 1836—52-tf

DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER

GRATEFUL for the liberal practice he has already had, respectfully tenders a continuance of his services to the citizens of Lexington and the adjoining country, in the various branches of his profession, viz:

Practice of Physic, Surgery, &c. &c.

His office is on Short-street, three doors below the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may always be found, except when professionally absent.

Aug. 12, 1835 32-tf

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situated on Dick's or Dickson's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galvaston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Powhatan is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony—it consists of a mixture of prairie and timbered land, and is the finest that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.

Lex Aug 27, 1835—35-tf

LEXINGTON BREWERY. The public are informed that the proprietor of the Lexington Brewery having taken it into his own hands, and having repaired and fitted it up in the best manner, and associated himself with one of the most scientific aud practical Brewers in the Western country, has no hesitation in assuring the venders and lovers of Malt Liquors, that they will furnish them with Porter, Ale and Beer of a superior quality, to any made in said Brewery for the last 10 years. Beer will be ready for delivery by the 1st of September next, when it is hoped that judges of Malt Liquors will be convinced that nothing but a full knowledge of the business, and attention thereto, is essential to the making of as good Porter, Ale and Beer in Lexington, as any part of the world.

BARLEY, BARLEY, BARLEY. Wanted—Ten thousand bushels of Barley, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on delivery at the above Brewery. Farmers supplied with fall barley for seed. CLARY, & Co.

August 19, 1835—34-6m

LEXINGTON HOTEL COMPANY.

BOOKS for the subscription of Stock in the above named Corporation, will be opened at the "PHŒNIX HOTEL," in this city, on the 1st *Saturday in May next*, and be kept open one week. The act of Incorporation holds out strong inducements to capitalists, and it is confidently expected will not be overlooked by our citizens generally.

1st. Its duration is *one hundred and fourteen years.*

2d. Capital *One Hundred Thousand Dollars*, with power to purchase and hold such Lands, Houses, Tenements, Rents, Hereditaments, Slaves, Goods and Chattels, as may be deemed necessary, and to rent out or lease any room or ground not required for the use of the Hotel.

3d. To be managed by a President and four Directors, elected annually by the Stockholders, *each* share being entitled to *one* vote.

4th. The Company to commence operation when Forty Thousand Dollars shall be subscribed, with power to open books thereafter, for additional subscription.

5th. Said company is authorized to purchase the *Phœnix Hotel*, late the property of Capt. Jno. Postlethwaite, dec'd. so long known as one of the best stands for business in the Western Country, which is in excellent repair, and can be had on advantageous terms, *with* or *without* its Servants, Furniture and Fixtures, as the company may elect.

P. S. A gentleman well qualified to take charge of the concern, with a moderate capital, and who would become a Stockholder, would be preferred as a tenant for the Hotel.

Commissioners—J. Brennan, Robt. Frazer, J. G. McKinney, R. A. Curd, A. K. Woolley, L. Combs, Jacob Ashton, John Norton, Thomas P. Satterwhite.

Intelligencer and Gazette, Lexington; Journal, Louisville; Gazette, Cincinnati, and Pennsylvania Inquirer, Philadelphia, will insert the above one month, and send on accounts.

april 2, 1836.—13-1m

DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT,

HAVING settled in the city of Lexington, offer their services to the public as

Physicians, Surgeons and Accoucheurs.

Dr. CROSS begs leave to remind the public, that while in Europe, under the great masters of the art, he paid particular attention to the subject of *LITHOTRIPSY*, and now proposes to relieve those afflicted with *Stone or Gravel*, by an operation, in which no cutting instrument is employed, and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both pain and danger.

Office Main street, immediately above Brennan's Hotel.

Lexington, April 16, 1836.—15-tf

FOR SALE FOR CASH,

A FIRST-RATE PIANO FORTE. Enquire at this office.

Lexington Dec. 21, 1835—51-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interes in the Store of J. Tilford & Co. to Jas. Tilford & W. P. & James M. Holloway, would respectfully solicit for them a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

As it is important that the business of the late firm should be closed as speedily as possible, those indebted either by note or book account, will confer a favor by calling and settling without delay. Mr. J. W. Cochran is authorized to receipt and receive the balances due.

J. TILFORD.

THE subscribers having purchased of J. Tilford & Co. their entire stock of Merchandize, and rented their Store-rooms for a term of years, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they will continue to carry on the business under the firm of

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.

They expect to receive in a few days, additional supplies of Merchandize, which, with the stock now on hand, will render their assortment full and complete. As they design keeping at all times an extensive stock exclusively for WHOLESALE DEALERS, they would particularly invite calls from that class of purchasers—the same inducements offered as heretofore. They will also continue to keep a well selected stock for retailing.

A continuation of the old custom of the house is respectfully solicited.

Just received, a large assortment of MEN'S BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold at a small advance: Also, an additional supply of the Anchor Bolting Cloths, Nos. 4, 6, and 7.—Flowered paper for rooms, passages, &c. &c.

JAMES TILFORD,
W. P. HOLLOWAY,
JAS. M. HOLLOWAY.

Nov. 30, 1835—48—tf

☞The Observer and Gazette will insert the above tf. —*Intelligencer.*

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & WM. HAGER

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry Business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hager, & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to Sixty four lines Pica. The book and news type being in the most moderate light and style.

White, Hager & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing Press, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices.

Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they select from our specimens.

E. WHITE & W. HAGER.

New York, Oct. 1, 1835—48-

CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just completed a thorough repair of his shop, and is now ready to wait upon his customers with any thing in the Cabinet line. He will, at the shortest notice, be able to furnish COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions. He has a NEW HEARSE for the better convenience of the citizens. His present stock of CABINET WORK is now, and will be kept equal to any in the Western Country. His shop is on the corner of Short and Limestone streets, diagonally opposite the Jail, and his family residence is in the two story brick adjoining. By a strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. J. EDRINGTON.

March 10, 1835.—10-6m

LEXINGTON BRANCH BANK O KENTUCKY.

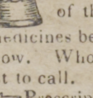
THE regular discount day, will be on Tuesday morning of each week, and Notes aer Bills offered must be deposited in Bank on aeps preceeding the discount day.

WILL. S. WALLER. *Cash'r.*

July 8, 1835—27-tf

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE

DR. S. C. TROTTER,



HAVING purchased the entire Stock of DRUGS of the late T. L. Smith, solicits a continuance of the custom of the house. His stock of medicines being very complete is prepared to sell low. Wholesale dealers will find it their interest to call.

☞Prescriptions put up with care.

Cheapside, Lex. april 2, 1836—13-3m

Obs. & Rep. 3 mos.

M. E. BROWNING & CO.

HAVING purchased of CALEB WORLEY, his stock of MERCHANDIZE, which is extensive and well assorted, now offer it Wholesale and Retail, on as fair and reasonable terms as like goods can be bought in any market west of the mountains. They are resolved to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. To the old patrons of the house, they look with much confidence, and solicit a continuance of their custom, from whcih it is hoped a mutual benefit aud satisfaction will be derived.

CALEB WORLEY, having sold his stock of merchandize to M. E. BROWNING & Co. takes great pleasure in recommending to his old customers and patrons, a continuance of their dealing with his successors, at the old stand, opposite the upper end of the Public Square. He would at the same time very sincerely return his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during his continuance in business. It is his wish as speedily as possible to close his business, and he hopes that all those who have open accounts will call and close them by note or payment without delay.

Lex. June 15, 1835—24-tf

A complete set of Surveying Instruments—consisting of compass, plotting instruments, &c. for sale. For terms enquire of the subscriber, living about 4 miles from Nicholasville, near Chaumiere, the late residence of Col. Meade.

JOHN C. FAULCONER.

April 16, 1836.—tf-\$1 50*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the *BLACKSMITHS* of Lexington and Fayette county in general, that their attendance is required at a meeting, for the purpose of transacting some important business. The attendance of every Smith in the county, who carries on the business, is earnestly solicited. The meeting to be held on the *second Monday in April*, (being county court day,) at *George W. Stone's*, upper end of the markethouse, and next door to Thomas Smith's shop, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

april 2, 1836.—13-tm